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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
TWO EDITIONS,
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

IT HAS been maintained by certain individuals on the eastern side of the State that the restoration of the Connellsville charter, and the consequent construction of a direct line of railroad between Pittsburgh and Baltimore, would damage Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The stock market at Philadelphia, which ought to be taken as a safe criterion in the case, tells a different story. The shares of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have decidedly advanced in price since the decision of the Supreme Court.

THE name of R. H. Kerr, Esq., has been presented to the United States Senate for confirmation as Marshal of this district. This is a movement to displace Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, an officer eminently fitted and qualified for the position. Mr. Kerr is a leading Democrat of this county, and has no claims on a loyal Congress for advancement. Personally we have nothing to urge against him, but his political record is bad, and we hope Congress will continue in office the gallant Rowley, who has done great service on the tented field in the cause of his country, and who should not be sacrificed because, forsooth, he finds no favor in the camp of the great dissatisfied.

SOME of the Philadelphia journals, in commenting upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Connellsville Railroad Company, substantially assume that Philadelphia is the Commonwealth, and that whatever railroad extensions fail to "bring grists to its mill" must be injurious to the general welfare, and ought not to be allowed. Yet these journals profess to wonder that assumptions so damaging to this city, and to most of the western and central counties, are regarded as insolent and insufferable.

Philadelphia is a great and beautiful city. All Pennsylvanians are proud of her, and rejoice in her prosperity. But when the demand is arrogantly made that the growth of this city and the development of half the counties of the State, shall be hindered for her special advantage, the egotism and selfishness excites disgust and compels resistance.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—Hon. W. L. Sharkey, E. M. Yerger and A. H. Handy, have been appointed delegates from Mississippi to the Democratic National Convention.

—A Republican State Convention is called in Ohio for March 4th, to nominate State officers and appoint delegates to the National Convention.

—R. M. Lyttle and N. C. Wilson, Esqs., have been elected delegates to the Republican State Convention, from the Huntingdon, Juniata and Mifflin representative district, with instructions to support Gen. Grant for President, Gov. Curtin for Vice President, Gen. Hartranft for Auditor General, and General Campbell for Surveyor General.

—Senator Dixon expresses a fear of the Democrats losing the next election in Connecticut. He says that there are a large amount of bonds held by wealthy Democrats all over the State, and that the Democratic party in the West is determined to commit the party to pay the bonds in greenbacks, and on that, he says, they will lose all hope in all of the New England States.

—We learn from the Philadelphia *Ledger* that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have conveyed all the line of canals from Columbia to Hollidaysburg to the Pennsylvania Canal Company. The consideration money expressed in the deed is $2,630,000. One of the objects of this movement, we understand, is the enlargement of the canal by a special company, and one of the good results hoped for is the greater and more certain facilities for the accommodation of the heavy tonnage from the various coal regions that now find outlet by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that a Conservative Senator who recently called upon President Johnson found him in a very peaceable disposition, with not the slightest indications of any warlike tendencies, except upon General Grant, whom he charged with considerable warmth as having sold out to the Radicals. He says he has concluded to allow Stanton to serve out the rest of the term, but he is determined he shall have no more power or duty than is conferred upon him by statute. He says he would like to put some one else in the War Department, but he has been assured that were he to send an angel into the Senate for confirmation they would quickly throw the name back marked "rejected," and so he does not wish to give them any more chances to offer him an insult.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—Mount Vesuvius, (says a special dated Naples, Italy, Jan. 29th,) which has continued in eruption with greater or less intensity since its occurrence in the past year, has culminated in an unusual and very fatal catastrophe. On the 28th the side of Mount Vesuvius lying right opposite to the gate of Castello Neouks, one of the fortifications of Naples, situated between the Royal Palace and the sea, fell, tumbling outward, detaching portions of several houses, built in the vicinity, and overwhelming carriages and other conveyances passing on the highway at the moment. The scene is melancholy and full of ruin. The road running in the neighborhood of the volcano is filled with rocks and earth, which had just formed a part of the mountain. This extraordinary landslide has also been attended with considerable loss of life, but the number killed has not been ascertained.

—The Connecticut Democratic Convention met at New Haven, on Wednesday, and renominated their ticket of last year, headed by Gov. English. Resolutions were adopted condemning Congress for refusing to allow representation to the South as a reconstructed State, denouncing the authority of the Executive and planning to rob the Judiciary of its powers, and for placing a portion of the States under military despotism; urging a reduction of taxes, and protection of naturalized citizens, opposing negro suffrage; sustaining the President in his veto; and protesting against the illegality of a dismembered Congress, &c.

—All differences and difficulties between the two rival bridge companies of St. Louis and Illinois have been amicably arranged and settled, and the energies and resources of both companies will be concentrated and the bridge built across the Mississippi at St. Louis in the shortest time possible. The arrangement gives great satisfaction to St. Louis and all interested in bridging the river.

—Gov. Jenkins has served notices on General Buger and Captains Rockwell and Wharton that he will file a bill in the United States Supreme Court on the 7th of February, enjoining the use of money belonging to the State of Georgia.

—Another fire broke out in Chicago last night, in the boot and shoe establishment of Theodore H. Webber & Co., Lake street. The building and stock were damaged by fire and water to the extent of $30,000; insured.

—Another fire in Chicago, Wednesday night, caused damage to the extent of $20,000. Four frame buildings on Archer Avenue, belonging to George Shelting, were destroyed.

—Jeff. Davis and wife arrived at Jackson, Miss., Wednesday night, and are the guests of Gov. Humphreys.

—It is stated the Congressional Ways and Means Committee has decided not to reduce the tax on whisky.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Connellsville Railroad Bill Passed in Both Houses.

Free Railroad Bill Considered in the House.

The Bill as Reported.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 30, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. McCANDLESS, of Philadelphia, one to prohibit the collection of taxes on personal property by the State, to take effect immediately.

Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, one establishing the rate of interest at seven per cent., not to effect existing contracts.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, one authorizing writs of error on the judgments of Courts of Quarter Sessions on appeal from orders of removal of paupers.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, one incorporating the Allegheny Grocery and Provision Company; also one repealing the act changing the venue in the case of Corbett against Lewis and Nelson from Allegheny to Jefferson, and remanding the same to Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD BILL PASSED.

The bill relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company came up, and Speaker GRAHAM made a lengthy and eloquent speech in its favor. He was followed by Messrs. SEARIGHT, of Fayette, BURNET, of Monroe, McCONAUGHY, of Adams, and LANDON, of Bradford, in the same vein. The bill passed finally on a call of the yeas and nays, without a single dissenting voice.

Following is the bill:

SECTION 1. That the act of Assembly approved August nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An Act Relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company," be and the same is hereby repealed, and the said Company is required to build and complete their road to the State line within five years from the date hereof.

HOUSE.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD BILL.

The bill relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, which passed the Senate this morning, was called up at half past two o'clock by Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, and passed finally without a call for the yeas and nays.

FEES OF SHERIFFS.

The bill fixing the fees of sheriffs at three dollars per day for transferring prisoners to Penitentiaries and lunatics to Asylums, was defeated.

The bill provided as follows:

"That hereafter the fees of sheriffs for transferring prisoners to the penitentiaries and lunatics to the asylums of the State shall be three dollars per day, and the actual and necessary expenses incurred, and the said sheriffs are required to furnish to the commissioners a bill of particulars of the said services and expenses for examination and allowance by the said commissioners."

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

The bill requiring the Secretary of the Commonwealth to forward to the Western Reserve Historical Society at Cleveland, Ohio, a copy of Rogers' Geological Surveys of Pennsylvania, was adopted.

THE FREE RAILROAD BILL CONSIDERED.

The Free Railroad bill of the House then came up.

The following is the bill as reported by Mr. WILSON, Chairman of the Committee on Railroads:

SECTION 1. That any number of citizens of Pennsylvania, not less than nine, may form a company for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad for public use in the conveyance of persons and property, and for the purpose of maintaining and operating any incorporated railroad already constructed for the like public use, and that purpose may make and sign articles of association, in which shall be stated the name of the company, the number of years the same is to continue, the places from and to which the road is to be constructed or maintained and operated, the length of such road, or as near as may be, and the name of each county in the line so through or near which it is made or intended to be made, the amount of capital stock of the company, which shall not be less than ten thousand dollars for every mile of road constructed or proposed to be constructed, and the number of shares of which said capital stock shall consist, and the names and places of residence of a president, and not less than six or more than twelve directors of the company, who shall manage its affairs for the first year and until others are chosen in their places. Each subscriber to such articles of association shall subscribe thereto his name, place of residence and the number of shares of stock he agrees to take in said company. On compliance with the provisions of the second section of this act such articles of association shall be acknowledged by at least three of the directors, before some officer competent to take acknowledgment of deeds, in the county where the principal office is designed to be located, and may be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall endorse thereon the day they were filed, and record the same in a book to be provided by him for that purpose, and thereupon the said articles of association shall become and be a charter for the said company, and the persons who have subscribed to such articles of association, and all persons who shall become stockholders in such company, shall be a corporation by the name specified in such articles of association or charter, and shall possess the powers and privileges following, to wit:

First—To have succession by its corporate name for the period limited in its articles of association.

Second—To sue and to be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity.

Third—To make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth—To hold, purchase and convey such real and personal estate as the purposes of the corporation shall require, not exceeding the amount limited in the articles of association.

Fifth—To appoint subordinate officers and agents as the business of the corporation shall require, and to allow them a suitable compensation.

Sixth—To make by-laws, not inconsistent with any existing law, for the management of its property and the regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock.

SEC. 2. Such articles of association shall not be filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State until at least two thousand dollars of stock for every mile of railroad proposed to be made is subscribed thereto, and ten per centum paid thereon in good faith and in cash to the directors named in said articles of association, nor until there is endorsed thereon or annexed thereto an affidavit, made by at least three of the directors named in said articles, that the amount of stock required by this section has been in good faith subscribed, and ten per centum paid thereon as aforesaid, and that it is intended in good faith to construct or to maintain and operate the road mentioned in such articles of association as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. A copy of any article of association filed and recorded in pursuance of this act, or of the record thereof, with the endorsement of the affidavit aforesaid endorsed thereon or annexed thereto, and certified to be a copy by the Secretary of this State or his deputy, shall be evidence of the incorporation of such company and of the facts therein stated.

SEC. 4 When such articles of association and affidavit are filed and recorded in the office of the Secretary of State, the directors named in said articles of association may, in case the whole of the capital stock is not before subscribed, open books of subscription to fill up the capital stock of the company in such places and give such notice as they may deem expedient, and may continue to receive subscriptions until the whole capital stock is subscribed. At the time of subscribing every subscriber shall pay to the directors ten per centum of the amount subscribed by him in money, and no subscription shall be received or taken without such payment.

SEC. 5. Whenever the foregoing provisions have been complied with, the persons named as corporators in such articles of association are fully authorized to carry into effect the objects named therein, as fully as any corporation heretofore created under any special act of the Legislature, and said corporation thus created shall be entitled to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges, and be subject to all the restrictions and liabilities of the general railroad law passed the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and the several supplements thereto, as fully and effectually as if said powers were specially incorporated in said charter.

SEC. 6. Whenever any railroad company heretofore incorporated, or created and incorporated, under the provisions of this act, shall, in the opinion of the directors thereof, require an increased amount of capital stock, they shall, if authorized by a majority of the stockholders, file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth a certificate, setting forth the amount of such desired increase, and thereafter such company shall be entitled to have such increased capital as is fixed by said certificate.

SEC. 7. The number of managers of any company incorporated in pursuance of this act shall be a President and not less than six nor more than twelve directors, as shall be fixed by the corporators thereof at their first meeting to choose directors of said company.

SEC. 8 The directors of any railroad company created under this act shall have power to borrow money not exceeding in amount twenty thousand dollars per mile, nor more than the amount of capital stock subscribed, and issue the bonds of the company therefor, payable at such time, not exceeding fifty years after the date thereof, at such place, and at such rate of interest, not exceeding seven per centum, as said directors may deem best, and may secure the payment of said bonds and interest by a mortgage on the said road and franchises.

SEC. 9. Any company incorporated under this act shall have authority to connect such branches from its main line as it may deem necessary to increase its business and accommodate the trade and travel of the State.

SEC. 10. That roads constructed under the provisions of this act, or chartered under the laws of this Commonwealth, shall have the right to cross the track of any other railroad in this Commonwealth: *Provided, however*, That the cost of making and keeping such crossing in repair shall be borne by the road crossing the track of another; *And provided further*, That the road so crossing the track of another shall keep at such crossing as many persons as may be required to give the necessary signals to prevent accidents.

SEC. 11. That roads constructed under the provisions of this act shall have the right to connect with roads of a similar character within this Commonwealth, or at the line thereof, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by those having the management of said roads.

SEC. 12. No director, officer or employe of any railroad chartered by this act shall have any interest, directly or indirectly, in any express, freight line or other business conducted upon the same road, not properly connected therewith, and any violation of this provision shall subject the parties offending to a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 13. All acts heretofore passed inconsistent with the provisions of this act are declared to be null and void.

Mr. THORN, of Philadelphia, moved to increase the amount required to file articles of association in the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office from two thousand to ten thousand dollars of stock subscribed for every mile of railroad proposed.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, moved to substitute four thousand dollars. Agreed to.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Chester, moved to insert that twenty instead of ten per cent. be required to be paid in. Disagreed to.

Mr. LINTON, of Cambria, moved an amendment requiring roads to be built in six years. Agreed to.

Mr. THORN, of Philadelphia, offered an amendment compelling the Directors to be citizens of Pennsylvania. Agreed to.

Pending the discussion the House adjourned at six o'clock P. M.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 30.—The Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad bill, about which so much has been said for years, passed both branches of the State Legislature to-day. The road is to be commenced in six months and finished in three years.

The Free Railroad Bill has passed the House in the Committee of the Whole.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1868.

DEAR GAZETTE—There has been considerable conversation here amongst members, lobbyists and others on the restoration of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railway, and I might truthfully add that there is great rejoicing thereon. The friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad accept the situation with the greatest nonchalance, and cannot be tempted into any expression as to what the mighty corporation will do to checkmate its new and vital rival. The bill to restore the charter of the latter will pass both branches of the Legislature as all opposition has been withdrawn since the published decision of the Supreme Court on the subject. A few of the Eastern members feel that opposition to the measure will prove detrimental to the interests of the company, dampening the sale of stock for the completion of the road, but I opine that when the measure comes up for final action very few will be found possessed with moral courage sufficient to vote against the bill. Let Free Railroad Men take courage, for never were their prospects more brill ant than now.

PINCHERS AND ROOSTERS.

There are a great many bills before the Legislature awaiting action. The "pinchers" and "roosters" are about equally divided. The Eastern men are exerting great caution, as they claim that any bill they have to pass must scratch its way through, and, attributing a large share of the opposition to the Western delegates, they have determined to make private Western bills pay their way through, or else they will defeat them. Parties interested in "pinchers" will please take notice.

CONSTITUTION.

Thursday has been fixed as the day for the consideration of Hickman's amendment to the Constitution, which the word *white* is proposed to be struck out and the word "male" substituted. Whether Pennsylvania is ready to approve of this very important amendment remains to be seen. The question will probably draw out lively debate from both sides of the House. Several senators are expected to make important speeches on the question.

APPOINTMENTS.

Thos. W. Davis and William McCune were to-day appointed by the worthy and efficient State Treasurer Kemble, as Bank Assessors for Allegheny county. The former gentleman has rendered great service for the Republican party, and his appointment to this position unites the satisfaction to every member of that body. He is clear headed, energetic and capable, and will make an excellent officer. Mr McCune has been appointed as his assistant.

PERSONAL.

D. L. Smith, our member, who has been sick for some time past with bilious fever, is convalescent, and expects to be present in the House a few days hence. The other members of the Allegheny delegation are at their posts, and are by no means an underestimated power in the Legislature.

SHORT SESSION.

It is generally conceded that there will be a short session, as the members are determined to do a great work in few days. There are no bills mentioned of special interest to Allegheny county that will keep strict lookout and promptly inform you of any proposed legislation which may be of interest to Allegheny county. FAYETTE.

Lynch Law in Kentucky—Negro Hanged for Rape.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, January 30.—In Frankfort, Ky., Wednesday, a negro committed a rape on an Irish girl fifteen years of age, and afterwards threw her corpse into an embankment at the railroad tunnel, breaking her shoulder blade and otherwise injuring her. The negro was arrested and lodged in jail. Last night a crowd of infuriated citizens assembled and forced the jail, taking the negro out and hung him to a tree on the top of the precipice where the young lady was thrown over. Several shots were fired into his body, while hanging. The Governor knew nothing of the object of the mob until they had taken the prisoner from the jail, when he ordered the Adjutant General and his assistants to rescue the prisoner, but without effect.

SECOND EDITION,

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Fenian Head Center Arrested.

German Parliament Member Fined.

The New French Press Law

Troops Returning from Rome.

Financial and Commercial.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIAN HEAD CENTER ARRESTED.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A dispatch has been received from Cork announcing that Larous Adams, a Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, was arrested in that city last evening.

NO MAIL INTERRUPTION.

LONDON, January 30.—The city article of the *Times* says though no steamer of the North German Lloyds will leave Southampton this week for New York, there will be no delay in the transmission of mails, as they will be taken out on the Cunard steamer from Liverpool and Queenstown.

NEWMAN HALL AND THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Rev. Newman Hall, in an address delivered in the Tabernacle of Rev. Spurgeon, urged Lord Stanley to bring the Alabama claims to a speedy settlement.

PRUSSIA.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT DISCHARGED FROM ARREST.

BERLIN, January 30.—Herr Twesten, the member of the North German Parliament who was arrested some time since for alleged improper language in debate, has been discharged, having been subjected to a slight pecuniary fine. It is thought the decided position taken by Parliament that members ought not to be held accountable in any other place for words spoken in debate contributed in no small degree to this merely nominal punishment.

FRANCE.

THE NEW PRESS LAW.

PARIS, January 30—*Evening*.—An interesting debate took place to-day in the Corps Legislatif, on the report of a law for the government of the press was the subject of discussion. M. Thiers, in a speech of great power in opposition to the law, urged the importance of allowing entire freedom to the press, except only in cases where the sanctity of private life or acts of foreign magnates are concerned, in eloquent terms. He warned the government not to allow the opportunity to pass of bestowing privileges upon the press, the neglect of which has cost the ruin of so many dynasties. M. Pinard, in reply, deprecated the granting of further liberty to the press, and in the course of his remarks said since concessions were proposed a year ago the French journals have proved unmistakably their unfitness for the liberty which their advocates profess a desire to secure.

RETURN OF TROOPS FROM ROME.

Intelligence is received from Rome that General Failley, commander of the French Expeditionary Corps, is about to return to France with one division of troops. The remainder of the force remain in Rome under General Dumont.

The Bourse closed stronger. Rentes higher. Other securities closed firm at the rates last quoted.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 30.—*Evening*—Consols 93@93¾. Five-Twenties steady at 72@72¼. Illinois central 86¼. Erie 49.

FRANKFORT, January 30.—*Evening*—Bonds 77¼@76.

LIVERPOOL, January 30.—*Evening*—Cotton firmer; sales of 18,000 bales of middling uplands at 9¾c do. Orleans 9¾c. Breadstuffs and Corn heavy at 4¼ 3d, others dull and unchanged. Beef 120s. Pork 74s. Lard 52s 6d. Cheese 52s 6d. Bacon 59s 6d. Produce; Sugar quiet and steady. Petroleum is 2½d. for refined.

ANTWERP, January 30. — *Evening* — Petroleum 42¼ francs.

TERRIFIC SCENE AT ST LOUIS.

The Ice in the River Breaks Loose With Two or Three Hundred People On It—No Lives Lost—Fortunate Escape.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—About four o'clock this afternoon, while some two or three hundred people—men, women and children, mainly passengers by the Ohio and Mississippi railroad train, were crossing the river on foot, the ice suddenly broke loose from each shore and floated down stream. Great consternation was immediately created and the people ran hither and thither in great fright. They could not get off at either shore, as the ice had left the river banks, and a broad, open spaced water intervened between them and the land, and it seemed as though there would be a terrible loss of life. Thousands of citizens gathered on the levee and watched the scene with intense excitement. Luckily, the immense field of ice did not break, and after floating the distance of a couple of blocks, it pressed against a steamer on the Missouri shore, from which point the people could be safely pushed out, and all the terrified people were rescued. Several ludicrous incidents occurred, but no one was injured. Michael O'Brien, a merchant from Cairo, fell into the water, and after reaching shore, went into a saloon on the levee to change his clothes. While taking his valise with him, the door was slammed and the valise snatched from his hand by a bystander, who made off with it, and has not yet been found. The pocket book contained one thousand dollars in money, and five thousand dollars in notes and sight drafts.

The ice floated a distance of about five blocks and lodged again, leaving an open channel for steamers. Several boats are now butting the ice at different points and the harbor will probably be entirely clear in the morning. The weather has moderated a good deal to-day, the mercury rising above freezing point.

WASHINGTON,

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30th, 1868.

MARSHAL FOR WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA NOMINATED.

The President has nominated Robert H. Kerr for Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

The new British Minister will be presented to the President to-morrow.

SANDWICH ISLANDS TREATY.

There is no longer any doubt that the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands will be ratified by the Senate.

REPRESENTATIVE SHELLABARGER.

Speaker Colfax has received a letter from Judge Shellabarger, dated Springfield, Ohio, saying he is improving in health and will return to his seat in the House during the present session of Congress.

JERRY BLACK AND GOV JENKINS.

Jerry Black, having returned from a visit to Gov. Jenkins of Georgia, is said to be engaged in preparing a legal paper to be presented to the Supreme Court in a few days, asking an injunction upon General George B. Meade to deter him from illegally appropriating funds and railroads of the State of Georgia. General Meade, it is expected, will defend his course upon the ground that the acts of Congress authorize him to make such uses of the State property as he may see fit. This will bring the test of the constitutionality of the present system of government in the unrepresented States, and will determine many other similar irregularities incident to the military administration in the South.

CONSUL NOMINATED.

T. Scott Stewart, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated by the President Consul to Osaca and Hiego, Japan.

CUSTOMS.

The receipts of customs for the week ending January 26th, were $2,120,625.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Personal Question in the House.

Alleged Misconduct of a Supreme Court Justice.

Matter to be Investigated.

The Expatriation Question.

Speech of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill for holding a term of the United States District Court in the Eastern District of Missouri at St. Louis.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to grant aid to construct a railroad and telegraph line from the Union Pacific Railroad to Idaho, Montana and Puget Sound. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution as to the expediency of changing the northern boundary of Colorado from the 41st to the 42d parallel.

The bill in addition to the act regulating the tenure of civil offices was called up.

Mr. PATTERSON, New Hampshire, moved to amend by substituting entirely a new bill, dispensing with special agents heretofore appointed under the acts of 1795, 1799 and 1866.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend, at the desire of Secretary Seward, by excepting persons employed by the State Department in foreign affairs, provided they are paid from the Department's contingent fund.

After debate, in the course of which Mr. HOWARD said these agents of the State Department had been very numerous and very mischievous, the further consideration was postponed, Mr. PATTERSON giving notice he would press a vote to-morrow.

The resolution relative to the International Exhibition at Havre was also debated without result.

RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The reconstruction bill was taken up, on motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, and Mr. CRAGIN made a speech in its favor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PERSONAL MATTER.

Mr. MARSHALL rising to a personal question, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a card from Maj. Gen. Burbridge, published in this morning's *Washington Chronicle*, in reference to a speech made by Mr. M. in the House characterizing General B as the military fiddler of the Administration. The card includes Mr. Marshall as a reckless and vindictive man, true to his perverse nature, and the writer says he apprehends there is not a heart so debased, unless it be that of Marshall, as to believe such statements, or to believe such a statement, and not another tongue so false as to utter it. The card Mr. Marshall said, contained little noble sentiments and lands. Gen. Burbridge had, after waiting eight or ten days, thought to apply to himself the epithet of "Military fiddler." He (Marshall) thought he should ever do injustice to any one citizen or soldier, it would be the highest gratification of his life to repair the injury. He was frequently seen in public in uniform who, during the late war, had not been governed by high, noble and manly principles, and who, when they succeeded in getting places of power, developed some of the worst features of human nature. These remarks, he said, were general, and had no special or personal application at this time. History proved that the blackest crimes committed against such persons they attempted to often to screen themselves from investigation by turning on those who had been loyal and accusing them of being in sympathy with the enemies of the country. So far as that attempt had been made in his (Mr. Marshall's) case, he would say that every article had been acquainted with his (Mr. Marshall's) humble history, he would have known that the charge was utterly void of truth. There could be no personal issue whatever between General Burbridge and himself. He (Mr. Marshall) knew nothing and could know nothing of Burbridge's conduct during the war, but the charges to which he had made allusion had been made by persons of the highest respectability and responsibility in Kentucky, who, he understood, were prepared to prove them by testimony. He hoped General Burbridge would be able to vindicate himself from these charges, which had been made against him, and he knew of no way to do so was not by publishing scandalous cards.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF A SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

Mr. SCHOFIELD rising to a question of privilege, read from the Washington *Evening Express* of yesterday contained a statement that at a private gathering of gentlemen in this city upon Saturday last the Judges of the Supreme Court spoke very freely of the reconstruction measures of Congress, and declared in the most positive terms that all those laws were unconstitutional and void, and that they would be sure to pronounce them so; that some of his friends near him suggested it was exceedingly indiscreet to speak so positively when he at once repeated his views in more emphatic manner; also asserting that several cases under such reconstruction measures were pending in the Supreme Court, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the truth of the statements contained in the newspaper article and report whether the facts constitute such a misdemeanor in office as requires this House to present articles of impeachment against such Justice of the Supreme Court, with power to examine witnesses and report at any time.

The SPEAKER asked whether there was an objection to the introduction of the resolution?

Mr. PRUYN rose and asked whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Schofield) assumed the responsibility of stating the facts recited to be true?

Mr. SCHOFIELD said of course he did not, but hoped to find out the truth or falsehood of the statement.

The SPEAKER announced that the resolution was before the House.

Mr. JOHNSON said he had a resolution to object, but was willing to let the resolution be referred if it designated the Judge referred to.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether the resolution was before the House?

The SPEAKER replied it was.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he had risen for the purpose of objecting to the resolution, but had supposed the gentleman from New York (Mr. Pruyn) was making objection. After the answer to that gentleman's inquiry, he did make the objection.

The SPEAKER remarked that according to the gentleman's statement he had not objected in time.

After considerable debate, Mr. BLAINE remarked that a like paragraph was published the same day in the Baltimore *Gazette*, giving the name of the Judge as Stephen J. Field.

Mr. JOHNSON said that if this were a fact, he hoped he would be named the name inserted in the resolution.

Mr. SCHOFIELD suggested that he would allow the gentleman from California to strike out the resolution by inserting the name of Judge Field. (Laughter.)

Mr. JOHNSON declined to avail himself of the opportunity.

Mr. CREEN declared that he had been familiar with Judge Field during all the years of the rebellion, and that there was no man truer to the Union and more bitterly opposed to the secession of the rebellion than Judge Field.

Mr. BAKER said that such a grand charge should have a better foundation than a mere newspaper article, and therefore he would vote against the resolution.

After remarks by Messrs. PHELPS and GRIDER, Mr. SCHOFIELD moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. ROBINSON moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived.

The resolution was then adopted—ninety-seven yeas to fifty-seven nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley (Nevada), Bailey, Baldwin, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Broomall, Buckland, Cake, Churchill, Clarke (Ohio), Clarke (Kansas), Cable, Coburn, Cook, Connell, Covode, Cullum, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Ela, Ferry, Fields, Garfield, Griswold, Grow, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard (W. Va.), Hunter, Ingersoll, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Kitchen, Koontz, Lawrence, (Ohio), Lincoln, Logan, Loan, Lynch, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, McCleary, Mercer, Moore, Morrill, Mullin, Myers, Main, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Plants, Paisley, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Sawyer, Schenck, Scholfield, Selye, Shanks, Starkweather, Stevens (Pennsylvania), Stevens (New York), Taffe, Trimble (Tennessee), Trowbridge, Twichell, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn (New York) Van Horn (Missouri), Van Wyck, Ward, Washburne (Wisconsin), Washburne (Indiana), Washburne (Massachusetts), Welker, Williams (Pennsylvania), Williams (Indiana,) Windom—97.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Axtell, Baker, Barnes, Beck, Boyer, Carey, Chanler, Eldridge, Eliott, Farnsworth, Getz, Grissenemer, Golladay, Grover, Haight, Harding, Hawkins, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, (Iowa), Humphrey, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones, Knott, Laflin, Loughridge, Marshall, McCormick, Moorhead, Morgan, Morrissey, Mungen, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Poland, Pruyn, Randolph, Robinson, Ross, Sitgraves, Smith, Spalding, Stuart, Stone, Taber, Taylor, Trimble, (Kentucky), Vanauken, Van Trump, Washburne, (Illinois), Wilson, (Iowa), Woodbridge, Woodward—57.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN FOREIGN STATES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States.

Speeches were made in criticism of the bill by Messrs. Donnelly, Woodward, Ward, Wilson, (of Iowa,) Pile and Myers.

Mr. WOODWARD, while declaring himself in favor of the main features of the bill, gave notice of an amendment that whenever any citizen of the United States, either native born or naturalized, shall remove his domicile to a foreign country in good faith, with the intention of becoming a citizen or subject thereof, and who shall become naturalized under the law of such country, he be considered as having by such removal renounced his allegiance to the Government of the United States, with the consent of that government, and all claims on the part of such government on the allegiance of such citizen shall forever cease and determine.

Mr. WILSON, Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said—Mr. Speaker, I have heard with interest and profit the elaborate report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which was accompanied by the presentation of a bill to the House. The subject of which it treats is now of great gravity and high public concern. The bill, therefore, that declaratory of the rights of naturalized citizens, should be careful not to evade or be cloud by our present action. We must meet and fall confront us not only with a grave question, but also with a very delicate one, which, while we treat of it with firmness, we must at the same time handle with care. Nothing is more likely to try ourselves as to the nature of the ground upon which we place our action, nor mislead those citizens whose demands for redress of wrongs we have recommended the presentation of the bill before us. We are not now merely dealing with a mere question of election, or carving out a line of policy for the future naturalized citizens. Whatever views the present occasion through such glasses will greatly mistake the magnitude of the responsibility of the legislation in which we are dealing. The stern fact, that we are treating of the current and innumerable doctrine of most of the nations of the earth respecting the rights of expatriation should place us on a higher plane of statesmanship than that which concerns merely the present and transient effects of its action. We cannot, I submit, let question without assuming risks for ourselves and imposing danger on the nation. The former would be folly, and the latter would be, in a certain sense, a crime. Our steps, therefore, should be taken with caution, deliberation, firmness and a perfect appreciation of consequences which attend them. A man is not indifferent to his rights upon the basis of the bucklers of other nations without encountering the dangers of war. We may not trifle with the constitutional rights of naturalized citizens without exciting a restless discontent, which may make of them an uncomfortable disturbing element in the internal peace and harmony of the nation. Between these two positive and antagonistic facts we cannot safely play a role of discrimination. We must deal evenhanded with both. Upon the right understanding that danger lies on either hand. A straight forward dealing with any state of facts which may confront us is statesmanship. A dissimulating manipulation of them is diplomacy. With the latter we have nothing to do, for we are legislators. Therefore we bring our decision to the law and policy of this nation shall be, and be in terms which may mislead no one, foreign nation or naturalized citizen. The great question before us is the effect to be given to the expatriation bill which we are considering deal fairly with this question, and in a way not calculated to mislead those of our citizens who are most sensitively regarding his rights. I am going to say that in my judgment it does not, and hence it is I desire to rest the attention of the House for its leading and controlling principle in this bill which we are considering deal fairly with this question, and in a way not calculated to mislead those of our citizens who are most sensitively regarding his rights. I am going to say that in my judgment it does not, and hence it is I desire to rest the attention of the House for its leading and controlling principle in this bill which we are considering deal fairly with this question, and in a way not calculated to mislead those of our citizens who are most sensitively regarding his rights. I am going to say that in my judgment it does not, and hence it is I desire to rest the attention of the House for its leading and controlling principle in

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1868.

IT IS astonishing what sudden conviction and repentance has been wrought in the minds of members of the Legislature by the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Connellsville Railroad! By a unanimous vote both Houses have consented to do a plain act of justice which it is probable neither would have done at all, if their refusal would have hindered the consummation. Since the doing of wrong in this special thing can no longer be made profitable, many members are stirred with an irresistible impulse towards honesty!

WE yesterday mentioned that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States had publicly and coarsely boasted that the body of which he is a member would upset the Reconstruction Policy of Congress. Both his matter and manner demonstrated what we have heretofore affirmed, that Judges are as completely politicians, as editors or members of Congress, and can as little be trusted to decide impartially where questions dividing political organizations are involved. On motion of Mr Schofield this reported tirade has been referred to the Judiciary Committee for investigation. If the published statement shall be sustained, that Judge ought speedily to be impeached and deposed.

WHEN THE blacks of the seceding States were admitted, by act of Congress, to all the political rights of citizenship, such of the democrats as were wise and far-seeing proposed to "court" them; that is, to seek to enlist their sympathy and co-operation by kindness, either real or simulated. Two facts conspired to prevent the adoption of this policy 1. The mass of the democrats were so completely under the control of base and brutal passions and prejudices, in regard to the blacks, as not to be amenable to reason or justice. 2. The blacks had more sense and discernment than the wise democrats gave them credit for; and seeing that their true and permanent interests could not be promoted by an alliance with white men who hated and despised them, they pretty unanimously took to voting with the republicans. Hereat all the democrats join in demanding that the right to vote shall be taken from the blacks, absolutely and forever. Various pretexts are set up by the more conscientious and self-respectful among them, to justify this exclusion; pretexts ethnological; pretexts moral; pretexts educational; pretexts biblical; and pretexts political. The coarser and least scrupulous cut through all these shams, by insisting that this is exclusively a white man's government, and that a negro ought to be damned anyhow.

Over in Ohio the Democrats have observed that white men, domiciled at certain points, for the acquisition of knowledge, very generally vote with the Republicans. The best and most generous impulses of the age lead in that way. Hence they have introduced a bill into the Legislature of that State to disfranchise all students in academies and colleges in that commonwealth. As they clamor for the disfranchisement of all classes of blacks because they will not vote with them, so they have commenced demanding the disfranchisement of special classes of whites for the same reason.

Where is this to end? Are the Democrats slowly but certainly approaching the point of allowing nobody to vote unless they will agree to vote as they desire?

PRISONS AND ALMS HOUSES.

At the last session of the Legislature authority was given the Governor to appoint an agent to visit and report upon the condition of the Jails and Alms Houses of the Commonwealth, the agent to serve without compensation. The law took this shape because the Prison Discipline Society of Philadelphia was ready to undertake the task, but needed lawful authority by which the agent could secure prompt admission to all the places it was designed to inspect, and under circumstances to afford opportunities for careful scrutiny. Under this law Mr. M. H. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia, was appointed the agent, and his report for the past year, made to the Governor, has been laid before the Legislature. It shows that he executed his commission with intelligence, not criticising the persons in charge of the institutions visited, but dealing almost exclusively with the edifices and the systems upon which they are conducted. Of course, he did not fail to observe and appreciate the difference of intention in the two sorts of establishments. Of the former he makes especial mention of some either for their excellence or for their lack of it, and speaks of them principally as representatives of the various classes of jails. He says that in some counties the feende of the prison is ornamental and handsome, but the prison itself lacks adaptation, fails in proper accommodation, and even in the strength of structure requisite to retain prisoners. In some counties the basements of the Court Houses are used for jails, and in such cases are almost invariably inadequate in every requisite of health and security for the inmates. That of Bradford county is especially mentioned. It has no grounds around it. It is not secure and cannot be made so. It is without ventilation, and no provision is made for the religious instruction of the prisoners or for any religious exercises. The jail is in the charge of women most of the time. A large portion of the prisoners have escaped, and there is not now a temperate man in the jail. This is one of the worst on the list. That of Lycoming county is mentioned as being in the basement of the Court House, but only temporarily. A new jail in Cameron county was built without secured grounds where the prisoners can breathe fresh air, and is cruelly behind the requirements of humanity. The Schuylkill county jail is spoken of as a model one in architecture, system and management. It is strongly constructed of stone, has plenty of room for exercise, is on elevated ground, is built on the plan of the Eastern Penitentiary, and managed, when not too much crowded, on the Pennsylvania system. Each cell is provided with a hydrant and water closet, and is perfectly fire proof. The cleanliness of every person and thing is enforced. In some of the jails libraries are provided for the inmates. In some, moral instructors have been appointed. The Lancaster county jail is another model one. There the officers asserted that more than nine-tenths of the offences against the laws committed in that county, may be justly charged to the use and influence of intoxicating beverages.

The total lack of every requisite of a humanely constructed prison in that of Indiana county caused Mr. Dickinson to write that "Humanity shudders at the bare idea of confining men, though they may be the worst of criminals, in a den like this." But we have cited enough instances to show the gist of the Inspector's report. He objects to wooden jails, from which he asserts the prisoners will, if possible, burn themselves out. He praises those which are strong, clean and humanely constructed, and gives us instances of some which are conducted in a barbarous manner. After protesting against the offices of jailor and sheriff being combined in one person he proceeds to his report on Alms Houses. He remarks:

"From personal inspection I find that in many instances the counties have erected good, substantial and appropriate houses for the poor, and considerable land is cultivated for the benefit of the institution. In some counties no such arrangements have been completed; in these the *township system* prevails, the poor are *formed out*, they are boarded with the *lowest bidder*. Persons who have paid "poor tax," and thus purchased a claim on the township or county for support, when misfortune, sickness, or old age comes upon them, see and feel, that such a claim is regarded only as an appeal for the smallest pittance, that the smallest sum will allow, and that which is eaten is wasted, that it should exceed, WHAT is paid for it. In some of the counties where no alms houses are established, there are no overseers of the poor; this duty is performed by the *supervisor of the roads*."

Some of the pictures of the treatment of the insane poor are startling; for instance that of John Yehe, who has been confined in the poor house of Adams county *in chains* for twenty or twenty-five years. And this case still exists. In cases which are milder the patients are chained to iron weights, with which, if they are able to carry them, they may promenade in the enclosed yard. Of these there are quite a number. Proper attention is not paid to the separation of the sexes, either by night or day. This is a flagrant crime under the circumstances. The use of chains and iron weights is not confined to Adams county. In other counties their use is not only tolerated, but looked upon as necessary. The inspector remarks that "the only remedy that suggests itself to meet this case is the erection, by the State, of an *asylum* where a sufficient number of *idiotic* and *incurable insane* can be accommodated to warrant the employment of physicians and nurses who have experience and understand how to treat such cases; then they could be properly classified and made comfortable, and many of them comparatively happy. Those now confined in gloomy prison cells and in the damp and unwholesome basements of county poor houses, unfit places for man or beast, could be humanely treated and cared for, and, in some instances, restored to reason and their families."

On the other side we have the York County Poor House as a specimen, as nearly perfect as any in the State—large, well ventilated, warmed and lighted. Mr. Dickinson says: "I have visited no county alms house that will compare with this." Of thirty counties visited sixteen have alms houses and fourteen have none. In these sixteen houses three hundred and eighty insane persons are confined. Seventeen insane persons are also confined in county jails. We conclude this synopsis of the report by again quoting from it.

Not being prepared, at this time, to make a full or very extended report, I thought it would be more satisfactory to notice in this statement some of the institutions I have visited, that are provided with suitable buildings and other necessary accommodations, and where there is a greater degree of careful management, and a more intelligent administration of affairs than is generally found in these places, and also to speak briefly of others, where the authorities of the counties have failed to provide suitable places either to hold securely and punish their criminals, or to keep comfortably, and treat humanely the aged, the sick, the imbecile, the insane and the worthy poor, who are thrown upon them for support.

After what has been said in the foregoing notes, it does not seem to be necessary to again suggest that humanity requires some additional provisions for the comfortable support and proper treatment of the insane. It is not my business to argue this point, it is enough that I present facts that show the necessity of the provision.

POWERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Speech of Hon. Thomas Williams,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives, January 13, 1868, on the Bill Declaring What Shall Constitute a Quorum of the Supreme Court, and to Regulate the Jurisdiction Thereof.

[CONCLUSION.]

Now, a reference to the structure of our own political machine will show that while the majority principle, which is but the common law, is generally recognized in public affairs as the governing one, it is not by any means the universal rule of our Constitution, and that the framers of our Government have deviated from it largely by way of check or limitation upon the possible and probable abuse of such a power. I have already referred to the trial by jury, where unanimity, which is of its very essence, is the rule. The trial by impeachment, where two-thirds are required to convict, is another case where the majority idea is departed from. Again, in the enactment of our laws, the power of the majority in either House is controlled by the dissent of the other, while both are bridled by the one man power residing in the President, and a two-third vote of each, although comprising of themselves, by the very terms of the Constitution, the entire legislative power, is required to enable them to act effectively alone; so that it may be truly said that the rule of legislation is a two-third vote. The like majorities are required for the alteration the fundamental law itself, along with the consent of at least three-fourths of all the States. In all these cases the majority rule is not permitted to apply, and that for the transparent reason that the great vital interests of the State and people of the Union demand a higher measure of security. So little regard, indeed, is had for this cabalistic number, which is supposed to be so full of preternatural virtue, that departure may be witnessed even in the opposite direction, is the rule which prevails in nearly all the States in the choice of Presidents and Congressmen, at Federal as well as State elections, that a mere plurality, which is only another name for a minority, may elect to the most important offices.

If the majority principle is the rule in the courts, and generally at the ballot-box, it rests only on the same grounds of convenience that have tolerated and recommended the rule of a plurality. It is a necessity that wherever there is a diversity of opinion the larger number shall prevail if there is to be any decision at all; and therefore it is, that by the rule of the common law, which is the growth of a nation that never recognized the rule of a majority in affairs of state, a power delegated to three or more persons for a public purpose, is exercisable by a majority of the persons named, while a merely private authority cannot be executed by any number less than the whole. (6 Johnson's Reports, 28.) The consequence in the latter case is, that it must fail altogether in the event of a difference of opinion, which in affairs of state would be entirely inadmissible, wherever any positive act is to be done. In the ordinary course of judicial proceedings it may be admitted that the rule of unanimity would be, if not absolutely impracticable, as I think it is, a source of endless and infinite embarrassment, and result unquestionably in the great delay, if not the absolute denial, of justice. In the case, however, of a question as to the constitutionality of an act of Congress there is no such exigency. The requirement of unanimity will only give to the law-making power the benefit of the favorable presumption to which no lawyer will dispute that it is entitled, and fortify that presumption with the advantage of any doubt, by treating its own decisions as the rule that is to govern the courts until, at least, they shall have been reversed by the united and concurring voices of the whole of that judicatory which claims to hold a delegated power to sit in judgment upon its authority. There will be no such inconvenience as a failure to decide. When the judges differ they will have already decided that the law is constitutional by failing to agree that it is otherwise, and the law of Congress will prevail, as it ought to do, whenever they cannot be brought to agree that it is wrong.

Having thus shown, as I think, the entire reasonableness and propriety of the change proposed, the next and last question is as to our power to effect it. And here, I think, there is no doubt or difficulty.

In the first place, then, the Constitution provides that—

"The judicial power shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

There is nothing here, however, as to the number of judges who shall compose it; nothing as to the number who shall be competent to pass upon such questions as shall come before it. It is unquestionable that Congress may fix the number of the court at its own discretion, and it has always done so. It is equally clear that it is by determining the majority of them shall be required to constitute a court for business purposes, and this it has also done by declaring how many shall be necessary to make a quorum. As the law now stands, it requires more than two-thirds of that tribunal, as at present organized, for this purpose. The constitutionality of that law has never been doubted by anybody. If it was valid when enacted, it is certainly not made otherwise by the reduction that has since taken place in the number of the judges. If it is still the law, then, by a further reduction of the number, the now existing quorum might become the whole, and upon this argument the constitutionality of so much of the amendment at least as requires a hearing before a full bench is fully demonstrated.

And now, in the second place, as to the power of Congress to require the concurring opinions of the whole of what it may choose to declare a quorum, upon any decision which they may propose to make against the validity of any of its laws.

It is to be remembered always that the authority of the court is a purely delegated one. It does not follow, therefore, as a conclusion of reason, from the doctrine that a majority of several joint owners may dispose of the joint property, or because a corporate body may act in the same way in relation to a matter which concerns themselves, that the same rule shall apply to a public trust, except perhaps, in cases where it is capable of execution in any other way. The people are entitled to the benefit of the aggregate wisdom of the bench, in the concurring judgments of all those who compose it. The Supreme Court might have been constituted of a single Judge, and ought to, and perhaps would have been so constituted but for the proverbially sad uncertainty of human councils, that wisdom is to be found rather in the "multitude of counsellors" than in the few—not, however, in view of their ultimate disagreement, but to the end that, by comparison and even the possible shock and conflict of opinions, the truth may be evolved and harmony secured, just as in the system of the universe, it is said by the poet, that "all nature's difference makes all nature's peace." It can hardly be supposed that, in the constitution of a bunch of eight or nine judges, it was intended that five only of the number should decide, or expect that a sound conclusion could be adopted by or result as such an equipoise. To claim for this larger fraction the power of a constructive whole is not too strongly characterized by Mr. Burke, in the passage already cited, as "one of the most violent fictions of positive law that have ever been or can be made on the principle of artificial incorporation," and "cannot be so made, in a Commonwealth, without a positive law to recognize it." There is no law, however, in the present case except the common law, resting on the reason of the thing which is only its supposed necessity in ordinary cases; and this is a mere rule of procedure, not entering into the constitution of the tribunal, and only prescribing a law for its government. Is it inferred necessarily in that constitution—if it were of the essence of a court that it should act in all cases by mere majorities—if, in other words, it were strictly definable as a machine whose principle of motion was of that sort only, it might be objected, perhaps, that the Constitution had settled it. But this, I suppose, will hardly be pretended by anybody. In any other aspect of the question, however, it is but a rule of the common law for the regulation and more effective working of these tribunals; in which case there is nothing, of course, to prevent its abrogation by the power that makes and unmakes the law, in accordance with its own sovereign will, which is only the will of the people declared through their representatives. So long as the authority to decide is still left and still exercisable by the courts, at their own discretion, and upon their own judgments, they have no more right to complain that they are all required to agree in order to nullify the law than that they are not now permitted to do the same thing, as a quasi corporate body, without the concurrence of a majority of such a quorum as it has pleased the Congress of the United States to indicate.

It is not necessary, however, to either of the pending amendments, to borrow the aid of the general principle that Congress may alter and modify the rule of the common law. The power is to be found in the Constitution itself, so far at least as regards the appellate jurisdiction of the court, which is the whole extent of this bill. That jurisdiction which extends to all cases, except those "affecting embassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party," is conferred only with the express reservation that it shall be exercised and enjoyed "with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make." What is the meaning of this language? The word "regulations" imparts no more than rules or laws. That it carries with it any power to change the rule of decision, so as to impose another law upon the court than the action of its own judicial mind, or to do anything further than prescribe like *modes* of decision, I do not claim. It will not be disputed, at least, that under this provision it may limit the jurisdiction to such cases as it thinks proper, and settle in its way the whole process of removal to, and treatment in the appellate court. If it shall think proper, then, to accord that jurisdiction only on the condition that none of its own acts shall be overruled on constitutional grounds without the judgment of an undivided court, who shall gainsay its right so to do, when it may even refuse the jurisdiction altogether where the court below may have affirmed the validity of its enactment?

And now, having fully vindicated, as I trust I have done, the principles of the amendment I have had the honor to submit, covering, as it does, as well the handling on which the Judiciary Committee has agreed, and which in default of the higher security will not be unacceptable to me, I must be allowed a word in conclusion on the reasons which have prompted the introduction and agitation at the present moment of a question that seems, in some measure, to have taken the press and country and even the profession by surprise, as a very novel if not a very bold experiment.

It will be said, perhaps, as it has been already more than whispered in some quarters of the Union, that this alarming proposition is only to be dependent for the time, intended to serve the purposes of the moment, and with a view only to a particular case; just as the important provision of the tenure of office law extending its operation to the heads of Departments, which without much active sympathy or support from any quarter, sat only by persevering and persistent effort, and after repeated defeats, I was happily enabled to see ingrafted upon this law, against the apparent sense of the Senate and the unyielding opposition of a large portion of the Republican members of this House, has been published to the world through all the organs of public opinion, until it has persuaded everybody here, and the echo of it has come back even from the other side of the Atlantic, as a mere party contrivance to save a particular officer—who was known by me at the time to be himself opposed to it—instead of a great measure of state, prompted by a conviction of the absolute necessity of securing the independence of a set of functionaries who had come to look upon the master of their fortunes as the rightful master of their wills, and intended for all heads of Departments and all time. The impatient urgency with which the pending measure is just now pressed, even in its imperfect shape, after having slept so long undisturbed, may seem to give an air of plausibility to this suggestion. If the fact of its introduction nearly a year ago is not a sufficient answer, I may be allowed to say, at least for myself, that I have never belonged to that timid school of practitioners, which deals only in palliatives, when great public evils which threaten the safety of the State are to be remedied. When I beheld the law obstructed on system, and arrived at the conviction—shared with me by a majority of this House—that the supreme Executive Magistrate of this nation, the officer intrusted under the Constitution with the execution of its laws, instead of performing that duty had disclosed a settled purpose to thwart your measures and defy your will, I was at once prepared to meet the exigency by the complete and obvious and radical measure of relief, which I thought the Constitution had placed in our hands, instead of resorting to any evasive or circuitous process, any mere experiments of doubtful validity or dangerous example, to accomplish the same object. When I saw again the rare chance, the golden opportunity, of correcting a capital error, canonized in some sort by a practice coeval with the Government, in the concession of the absolute power of removal to the President, which had been so fatally used and abused, I was equally ready to take at once the side of peril engendered by the usurpations of that officer, for the purpose of accomplishing a long desiderated object, which would have been proper at all times, but had never been possible till now. So when the wild vagaries of the courts, the obvious guilt and peculation of the judges in the worst affairs of State, and the atrocious and abominable doctrines to which the highest of them was not ashamed to give utterance, had stripped them of the awful prestige—the more than Druidical sanctity—that had surrounded and covered them from the rude gaze of the people, when the very priesthood of the altar itself had drawn aside the curtain of the sanctuary before the eyes of the nation, in a revelation that surpassed in hideousness and horror all that the poet's conception had imagined of the imposter prophet, when he lifted his veil in the presence of his deluded followers and proclaimed in their ears in thunder tones:

"Here, ye wise saints, behold your light, your star!
Ye would be fools and victims, and ye are."

I was equally prepared to improve the occasion, by striking boldly at the dangerous anomaly of a power in this nation that was higher than its Constitution and its laws. The time had not yet come to do this thing, until the red harvest of death had been gathered from the seed thus sown in so many battle fields; but revolutions are the opportunities of statesmen, and he is no statesman who hesitates when the way is providentially leveled before him, and he is thus invited to enter upon it; as he, too, is none who dreads the idle and unmeaning taunt that he is merely legislating for the evil that is imminent, just as though it were not the business of the statesman to meet the danger that is exigent. In quiet times the chances for reform are rare. The measure now proposed was a proper one at all times. The present condition of the country only demonstrates, through an imminent peril, its absolute necessity.

DR SARGENT'S

DIURETIC PILLS

Are very properly called

"BACK-ACHE PILLS,"

Because Whenever the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are affected, the pain is always felt in the small of the back, sometimes extending along the groin, which symptoms are often mistaken for Rheumatism, and the ordinary remedies for Rheumatic affections such as Plasters, Liniments, &c., are of no avail.

DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS

Strike at the root of such diseases, by removing the inflammation and stimulating the organs to a healthy action. The patient is relieved from all weakness and pain. Hundreds who have suffered from these troubles can testify to the wonderful efficacy of these pills.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sugar coated, price 50 cents per box.

No Health Without Vigor.

The wear and tear of life tells upon us all more or less. What are we but machines? The vital principle is the motive power that keeps the human engine in motion; but as beams, pistons, connection pipes, condensers and boilers wear out, so do organs, muscles, tissues and all the compound parts of that marvellous piece of work called MAN.

The mechanism of the body requires to be repaired and strengthened just as much as the mechanism employed to grind corn, or spin cotton, or weave cloth. Steam cannot drive a broken shaft or impel a drum or a wheel that is out of gear; neither can the vital force act through a paralyzed limb, or an inert organ.

ARE YOU WEAKING OUT? Do you feel that any one of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, nervous system, or any other essential part of your organization, falters in its work? If so, repair the damage with the most powerful, yet harmless, of invigorants, MOSES'S STOMACH BITTERS. Remember that nothing is too late for the use of Life. Even the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis is the immediate precursor of DEATH.

Don't wait for disease to commit its ravages before you commence the strengthening process. Keep the whole body in a vigorous condition by preventing, as far as possible, the inroads of decay. Repair the waste of nature with nature's best tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St.

January 25th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the most careful attention is given to the same by reporters, who are specially detailed for that purpose.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months ..... $2.00.
Six Months ..... 4.00.
One Year ..... 8.00.
Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, every mechanic, every family. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and scientific gems, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The size of the GAZETTE are such that it can be filed away for binding, making, for reference in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will please not be getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at your leisure. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber ..... $1.50.
Clubs of Five ..... 7.25.
Clubs of Ten ..... 14.00.
—*and one to the getter up the club.*

☞ For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors,

PERRIMAN, REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING.
Nos. 54 and 56 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and send us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is our authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

☞ NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—FIRST MORTGAGE CONSTRUCTION BONDS, TURTLE CREEK DIVISION. Holders are hereby notified that Coupon No. 11 of these bonds, due February 1st, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and delivery at the First National Bank of Pittsburgh. JNO. H. PACE, Jr.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Office Pitts. & Conn. R. R. Co.,
Pittsburgh, Jan. 15, 1868. jn16:td

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,

FOR WOMEN.

No. 24 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh

The FEBRUARY TERM will open on

Monday, Feb'y. 3d.

There will be an EVENING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN.
For catalogues apply at the School.

E. S. HAYHURST,
ja31:6t* Principal

JUST OPENED,

AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
EMPRESS KID GLOVES and
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

ja31

CANCERS POSITIVELY CURED,

Without the use of the KNIFE or CAUSTIC, and with

Comparatively Little Pain.

Reliable in its effects IN ALL CASES. Demonstrated beyond the

POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBT.

Send for Circulars, References, &c. Address,

Dr. T. J. KISNER,

ja31:d3 WHEELING, W. VA.

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME."

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

IMMENSE DEMAND FOR THE

"Queen of the Wash Tub."

THE ONLY PERFECT WASHING FLUID EVER DISCOVERED. It absolutely saves labor, Time and Time, and Purifies the Fabrics. Sold by Druggists and grocers generally. Manufactured by the

Hess Manufacturing Co.

Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLANK BOOKS,

LEDGERS, JOURNALS, DOCKETS, RECORDS, CASH, DAY, MINUTE, INVOICE, TIME, CHECK, RECEIPT, STEAMBOAT, DRAY, BILLS LADING, And MEMORANDUM BOOKS.
BANKRUPT BLANKS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, LEASES, Attorney's & Aldermen's BLANKS,

FOR SALE AT

W. S. HAVEN'S,

Cor. Wood and Third Sts.

ja28:wfs

WHITE, ORR & CO.

35 Fifth Street,

Offer for sale the remaining stock of

Cloth Sacques & Plaid Wool Shawls

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ja29

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS.

CLINTON MILL, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,
BRIGHTON MILLS, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President; JNO. H. LIVINGSTON, Treasurer; SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Allwell, S. R. Hartman, John S. Livingston.
Cash Paid for Paper Stock.

jy29:69

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF THE

FREIHEIT'S FREUND,

Daily and Weekly German paper, to

No. 143 Smithfield Street.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the friends and patrons, as well as the public generally that they have removed their office to the new building situated on the north side of Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, three doors from Fifth avenue.

ja24:6t Publishers of Freiheit's Freund.

MALT.—400 BUSHELS

FALL BARLEY MALT,

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

McBANE & ANJER,

141 WATER STREET.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1868.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SHEPHARD'S

Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,

317 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh,*

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

Confectionery,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C.

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,

The Choicest Groceries,

The Purest Spices,

And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to

FRANCE'S TEA MART,

ja28 18 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

CHEAP FRAME HOUSE.

CONTAINING FOUR ROOMS,

On Henry Street, near Pennsylvania avenue, Sixth ward.

PRICE, ONLY $2,200.

APPLY TO

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

No 66 Smithfield street.

ja30

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

Manufacturers of

WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
MCCOY'S VERDITER GREEN,

And all colors dry or in oil.

OFFICE, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.

Factory, Nos. 439, 441, 443, 445, 447 and 449 Rebecca Street and 50, 51 and 52 Lacock alley, Allegheny.

NOTICE TO BRICKMAKERS.—LAT BANK FOR SALE OR RENT.—I have for sale or Rent FIVE AND ONE-HALF ACRES (5½) MOLDING, in Allegheny City, next to the Observatory property, and opposite the residence of W. Wilkins, Esq. Also, one of the Ferryville plank road 167 feet, and running back to the Observatory line 32 feet, containing a bed of clay from 3 to 4 feet deep. I will divide said lot to suit parties. Coal can be obtained near by. For terms enquire of

GEORGE F. DILM, 249 Sycamore St.,
Allegheny City.

ja25:3m

100,000, 100,000, 100,000.

Just received, the above amount of

BROOM HANDLES,

Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade by

W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
ja29 101 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WRAPPING PAPER.

2,000 Reams Fine Straw,
2,000 " Straw Manilla, assorted;
200 Bundles Rolling,
50 tons Roofing.

In store and for sale by

PITTSBURGH PAPER MFG'G CO.,
ja28 23 Third street.

WRAPPING PAPER, of any description, adapted to the wants of manufacturers,

MADE AND CUT TO ORDER,

At the lowest prices, by

PITTSBURGH PAPER MFG'G CO.,
ja28 23 Third street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have associated with me in the Queensware, China and Glass Business my brother, ARTHUR O'LEARY, business will be conducted under the name of JOHN J. O'LEARY & BRO.

JNO. J. O'LEARY.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1868. ja18:3m

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Warm Air Registers and Ventilators,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S,

No. 225 LIBERTY ST.

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 8 and 9 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. special attention given to the designing and supervision of Court Houses, &c. oct18:y81

FEATHERS AND BEESWAX.

17 sacks Pea hens;
1 box Beeswax;
Now landing from railroad, for sale by
ja31 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.'s.

PEANUTS—27 sacks on steamer Rapidan, to arrive, for sale by
ja31 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.'s

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. B. MEANOR, JOS. HARPER.

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

249 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH.

Consignments solicited.

REFERENCES—J. G. Martin, Cashier Monongahela National Bank; J. S. Dilworth & Co., Kensington & Pittsburgh. ja31:124

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The well known tavern stand—LINCOLN HOUSE—in the thriving village of Mansfield, on the P. C. & C. R. R. The house is a two-story frame, of fifteen rooms and cellar, with a large building attached, the 2d part (portion of which is well calculated for a ball room or concert, being 40 feet long and 22 feet wide. The brewery is in the same premises, calculated for larger shop, or enough to hold 4 kettles and a stable of 60 feet long, to hold 8 horses and 8 tons of hay. This property will be sold cheap if applied for soon. If not sold by the first of March it will be rented to a good tenant for a term of years.

This property is well calculated for carrying on the Livery business, having pens well fenced for cattle, &c., and will be rented or sold on accommodation.

For further particulars enquire of Capt. KATON or MATT. HARRISON, or of the owner residing on the premises.

JAMES A. McGEETY.

$500 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the discovery and whereabouts of

ANTHONY FREYVOGEL,

Who has been missing since TUESDAY EVEN. 16th January inst.

He is about 48 years of age; about five feet seven inches in height; has a slight limp in his walk. He had on when he last left home that morning, a silk hat, dark mixed cassimere pants and vest, and a cassimere coat of the same. He left behind him the wife and a patch on the leather.

All persons are warned against harboring said man, under the penalty of the law.

Letters may be addressed to W. M. SEMPLE, 180 & 182 Federal st., Allegheny, or at the CLOTHING STORE, 54 Fifth st., Pittsburgh. ja31

"J. B. HARRIS'"

Safety Fire Jacket,

FOR SMOKE AND HOT AIR FLUES."

WANTED—A few active, energetic MEN, to present the

"WARRANTED FIRE PROTECTOR,"

To the people of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Birmingham and Manchester. A liberal salary to the right man. Apply to

J. B. HARRIS,

Office at the "NE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner of the A. V. R. R. and Morris street, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh. ja30:6d

UNITED STATES BANKRUPT LAW.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,

110 Washington Street, Boston,

Will publish on FEBRUARY 1st,

The Bankrupt Act of 1867.

Compared with the Act of 1841, the English Bankrupt Law, and the present Insolvent Law of Massachusetts; with a Digest of the 44 leading decisions under the Act of 1841, in the United States, and of 14 cases under the Act of 1867; and with Forms of Proceedings in Bankruptcy. By CHARLES and GEORGE M. HOBBS, Esq., Law Clerk in Bankruptcy. Judgments upon the advanced sheets of this work have been frequently cited as authority. As a manual, we could not recommend it in the profession. It is the first book in which that Act is the text work on the Bankrupt Law of 1867, which has appeared. ja30

BATES & BELL.

CHOICE

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

21 Fifth Street.

ja28:wfs

A NEW STEEL ENGRAVING of CHAS. DICKENS,

SUITABLE FOR FRAMING,

Given Gratis to all Subscribers

TO APPLETON'S New Popular Edition of

CHAS. DICKENS' WORKS,

NOW PUBLISHING.

On receipt of $1.00 we will mail, post paid, to any address, as fast as published, the entire set of the works of CHARLES DICKENS, in twenty-one volumes, together with an elegant

STEEL PORTRAIT OF DICKENS.

One of the best productions executed of the distinguished author. Seven volumes of the works of DICKENS are now ready. "Pickwick Papers," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Sketches and Travelling Notes," "Oliver Twist," "Great Expectations," "Sketches by Boz," "Martin Chuzzlewit." "Dombey & Son." All books mailed, postage free, at the above price. Specimen numbers, so far as iss

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE ORANGE TREE.

The man lies darkling in the boy,
The future ultimly marks its morn;
Flushed with strange ripeness, fear and joy,
Which fit our later life, are born.

The boy springs brightening in the man,
Frolics, at times, as years before,
Runs gay and wild, as once he ran,
Breathes the free life of days of yore.

Happy the boy in manlike thought,
Happy the man in boylike play;
Heart unto heart forever wrought;
Our earliest and our latest day!

Thus dark bright trees by tropic floods
Mingle the coming with the old;
The deep-hued fruitage shades the buds—
The bud like a white amid the gold.

—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

EPHEMERIS.

—Ten francs is the price of Victor Hugo's autograph.

—Schenck of Ohio is said to be the ugliest man in Congress.

—The Oneida Communists have decided to admit no new members.

—Why is a dog's tail like a teamster? Because he keeps a waggin.—*Exchange.*

—Palmer, of Jarrett & Palmer, is lying very ill of brain fever in New York.

—The English Lady Vane and the Marquise d'Agnado are the rival belles of Paris.

—Fanny Fern has concluded to join the crusaders against tobacco, particularly smoking.

—Somebody wants to know, "was Adam a gorrilla?" Where then is Monsieur Du Challu?

—Horace M. Maynard, of Tennessee, is said to be the leanest man in the House of Representatives.

—Before the war Vermont had about seventy thousand horses, and now there are but 39,222 in the State.

—$80,000,000 is what a Frenchman wants in order that he may build a bridge across the channel between England and France.

—Canada and the United States have competed for the championship in wood-chopping, and the American Eagle is triumphant.

—A Swiss inventor has discovered a motive power which he thinks will displace steam, and he wants to sell it for $10,000,000.

—The wonderful story of the wonderful Wisconsin mother who became afterwards a commonplace father, is said to be only one-half true.

—It is rumored that Mr. Bonner is in negotiation with Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales. He would like to have them write for the New York *Ledger*.

—If that much abused and misunderstood philosopher, Thomas Paine, had lived until Wednesday last, he would have been one hundred and thirty-one years old.

—There were between five and six hundred new buildings put up in the State of Rhode Island last year. If they keep on all of the available room will be built on shortly.

—A ghost frightened the people of Handsboro, Miss., for several nights recently, but firearms being spoken of, the ghost showed his disapproval by not putting in an appearance.

—Philadelphia is the only city in the country that is adding as vigorously as ever to its lists of murders. Two new ones were added last week. Other places seem to be enjoying a little rest.

—This winter has been so cold that the wolves in France have been driven from their fastnesses and made their appearance among the thickly settled districts. The last wolf in England was killed by Sir Evan Cameron about two centuries ago.

—Somebody says that Mrs. General Butler wears a necklace of spoons, another thinks is only cost the value of the spoons, and he is again corrected by one who says the whole story arises from the fact that the General is worth the *spons*, which is slangy and bad English.

—Katie, the old woman who sold apples near the *Tribune* office, is dead. She occupied her apple stand for twenty-seven years, and in all that time lived, as she recently has died, alone and unknown. She had saved some three thousand dollars, which she had invested in government bonds, as she was advised to do by Mr. Greeley, her oracle.

—Our German contemporaries are very angry at Messrs. Grover & Maretzek's neglect of them. The *Friend of Freedom* yesterday gave them a sound lecturing and the *Republican* was not behind hand. The slight consisted in overlooking them while advertising in the other papers, and was an unmerited and we hope an unintentional one.

—The amount of insurance on the property destroyed by the recent and truly disastrous fire in Chicago is stated to be $1,488,000, while the loss was some $2,020,000. The fire is described as having been the grandest spectacle and the most destructive conflagration that Chicago has ever witnessed. Half a million sheer less is however no joke, and the press of that city seems to realize that this is not, strictly speaking, one of those sensations for which Chicago is so willingly notorious.

—The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*, in referring to Mark Twain's article on George Washington's body servant, in the last *Galaxy*, styles it a necrology. Mr. Twain's articles are good enough to make any magazine sell, if it contained nothing else; and he is probably *the wit* of this decade, or we might call John Phœnix and Mark Twain the wits of this century in America. Of course, in such assertions, we except all of that class of which Dr. O. W. Holmes is the bright particular luminary.

—One of the public schools of Milwaukee is going to give a dance and sociable, the proceeds of the sale of tickets to be devoted to the purchase of a piano for the school house. We think this is a pleasant and a commendable idea. The teachers and the parents of the scholars will thus be brought together sociably, and the children themselves will have a good time. Yet we know some places where such a project would be looked on with sanctified horror, and regarded as one of the wiles of that Being who is so closely watched and so thoroughly understood by a certain class of people nameless here forever more.

—Charles Dickens is reported to have done a noble action, one of which he may well be proud, one for which Americans might well forget the pettiest meannesses in his character, and one which might well cause many a cheek to blush. He has sent $1,000 to Mrs. Clemm, the mother-in-law of our greatest poet, Edgar A. Poe. Mrs. Clemm nursed and tended Poe in sickness and in health, and smoothed his dying limbs, and was loved by her with an intensity almost amounting to worship. This lady is now an inmate of a charitable institution in Baltimore, and is in extremely indigent circumstances. By his timely gift Mr. Dickens has earned a blessing from every person who has enjoyed the works of Poe; but the aggravating part of it is that Mr. Dickens does not care for their blessings.

—Last week the police of Philadelphia visited the various news stands of that city and suppressed the sale of indecent papers. We do not know if they confiscated them or not, but we believe that they have a legal, and we are sure that they have a moral right so to do. This action might be initiated here with good effect. The number of these filthy periodicals sold in this city is enormous, and their circulation is doing immense harm. That the circulation is unparalleled and on the increase is shown by the new sheets of this nature which are continually sprouting up in the large towns like fungi, and appearing on the news boards over the country, each vieing with the other to outdo it in prominent indelicacy and shameful obscenity. If the police can stop the sale of this trash in Philadelphia, as we know they can and have, then they can and ought to do so here.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. jo10dAT

BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States)

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES.

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed Wetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy. No. 1, in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulceration of the Uterus or Vagina, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calculous deposit ions and all obstructions, Inflammation and Pain are removed, as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitution, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horrid Dreams, Hysterics, Fits, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the skin Eruptions on the Face Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in all affections for which it is used, and rendering it disgusting to persons of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in fact in all cases where it is used in connection with

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT
HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
594 BROADWAY,
And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR
HELMBOLD'S,
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
aln4wy

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower for which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,
BOILER MAKERS
AND
SHEET IRON WORKERS,
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and other Manufacturers of FARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. ja25eot

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,
Success ors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)
WASHINGTON WORKS,
Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Stills and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 19 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. ja11y52

LAKE SUPERIOR
COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS
PITTSBURGH.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Soft Copper, Tinned Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also, Importers and Dealers in Messrs. Pratt, Hurry, Mann, Williams, &c. Constantly on hand Timers' Machines and Gauges. Warehouse NO. 1 WOOD STREET, and 140 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper sent to the country delivered. myl4:dwdwT

THE HEALING POOL,
AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the powers, and unfit for the responsibilities to MARRIAGE, will be sure means of relief. Sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se26dAT

QUINCY A. SCOTT,
DENTIST,
NO. 228 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTIONS.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between JOHN W. PITTOCK, BAXTLEY T. CAMPBELL and WILLIAM B. MOONEY, under the name of

JOHN W. PITTOCK & CO.,

in printing and publishing the

Pittsburgh Leader

was, on the 16TH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1868, under the limitations and conditions contained in the articles of said co-partnership, DISSOLVED.

The business of the late firm will be settled only by me, to whom all payments of accounts due the said late firm must be made.

JOHN W. PITTOCK.
ja28:1w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing in the Flour and general Produce business, between the undersigned, under the firm name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said firm to present, where either partner will attend to the same. The forwarding business will be continued at HIGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 38 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. HIGH KNOX,
J. B. McKEE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. ja6:4wT MWF

CONFECTIONERIES &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES,
CAKES, FRUITS, &c.

At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER,
No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.
ja26:dwT

HENRY W. HORBACH,
Confectionery and Bakery,
No. 400 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Seventh and Liberty.
LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE HEAVEN,
CANDY MANUFACTURER,
And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, &c.
118 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN KINSELLY, ... PHILIP CLEIS
KINSELLY & CLEIS,
(Successors to Geo. F. Schoenbom & Co.,)
PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Checks, Drafts, Bill Heads, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh.

Original orders of Copper and Steel engraved plates.

CHAS. A. MILLER,
LITHOGRAPHER,
No 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.
CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILLS and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.
ap26:dwT

COLGATE & CO.'S
FRAGRANT
TOILET SOAP.

Are prepared by skilled workmen from the best materials, and are known as the STANDARD by dealers and consumers. Sold everywhere. de27:wT

WINDOW SHADES.—We are now selling our stock of Shades at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for our Spring Stock; also, Gum Oil Cloth, Roll, Holland, &c., at reduced rates. No. 85 Market St. Clair street.
J. & H. PHILLIPS.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

NEW STOCK,
AT
MACRUM, CLYDE & CO'S.

CALL AND EXAMINE. WE SELL

French Corsets at $1.10.
Handkerchiefs, pure Linen, for 5c.
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, for 12c.
Heavy Cotton Fleeced Hose, (Extra,) 25c.
All Wool Ribbed Hose, 25c

Alexandre's Kid Gloves, $1.85 a pr.,
THE REAL BRAND.
WHITE OPERA KIDS.....$1.00

We have received the new
FRENCH SKATING HOSE, (Ex ra Long)

We are Agents for the
Norwick Mould ed Paper Collar Co.
Crescent Paper Collar Co.
Revere ba Paper Collar Co.

We have a large variety of LADIES' LACED RACK KID GLOVES, which we are selling at a very low figure. We are also selling

Morrison's Star Shirts at $1.75.

Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10c.
Good Hoop Skirts, 50c.
Trimmings and Fancy Goods at the lowest possible prices, at

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.'S,
78 & 80 Market St.
ja30

SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE.

TO REDUCE STOCK BY FEBRUARY 1ST.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

GOOD UNDERSHIRTS, for 50 cents.
GOOD DRAWERS, for 50 cents.
WOOL SKIRTS, 50 cents upwards.
WOOL HOODS and CAPS, for 25 cents.
CASHMERE SCARFS, for 50 cents.
FRENCH CORSETS, $1 and upwards.
A GOOD UMBRELLA for 75 cents.
FOR TOP WOOLENGLOVES, $1 50—cheap.
GENUINE STAR SKIRTS, $1.75.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, $1—worth $1.50.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES, $1.35.
HEM-STITCHED HANDKFS, 25 cents.
ENGLISH & FRENCH GLOVES, marked low.
HOSIERY, reduced 25 to 50 per cent.

BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.

Customers Can Rely on Low Prices,

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street.
ja17

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,
No. 87 MARKET STREET,

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room to Fifth street.

Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.
ja24

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Flannels, Blankets, Shawls, Skirts, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs, Small Goods, Barred Flannels, of Eastern and home manufacture.

We are agents for FULLERTON'S FREEPORT, BLACKSTONE, CHASE'S GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY BLANKETS, sold strictly on commission. A full line in all the departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

T. ARBUTHNOT, ... W. T. SHANNON.
J. G. STEPHENSON.

DENNISON & HECKERT,
27 Fifth Street.

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de26

PARK, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Park & Co.)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third house above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE, &c.

C. H. ARMSTRONG, ... A. A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,
(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY.)
MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of
SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY
GAS AND FAMILY COAL.

Office and Yard—FOOT OF 7TH STREET, near Gas Works.

Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL

Always on hand and delivered promptly to order,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

Cor. Sandusky Street and P. Ft. W. & C. Railway,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Anthracite Coal furnished at the lowest rates. jo6tx

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 LIBERTY STREET.

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR.

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny Gas and Manufacturers of

Coal, Slack, and Deoxidized Coke

OFFICE AND YARD.

Corner of Butler and Morton: first yard on Liberty street, Butler street, Ninth ward, and Second street, near Lock No 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cost rates.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, FURNACE and FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities, at the lowest market rates.

Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATER (formerly Canal), STREETS, Pittsburgh.
P. O. BOX, 1292. oct29

WASHINGTON MILLS,
Washington Street, near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator,
W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR, and CRUSHED FEED. Orders delivered in either city, free of charge. Grain of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice. se6tf

MARTIN LIEBLER,
DEALER IN
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Also, Manufacturer. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

No. 132 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

$15,000 TO LOAN,
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

G. M. PETTY,
No. 95 Smithfield Street.
Real Estate bought and sold. ly24

D. R. ECKER,
DEALER IN
CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE,
STONE HEARTH,
WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS,
and WATER PIPES,
Office and Warehouse, 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House. se12

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS!

NEW GOODS.
FIRST ARRIVAL FOR
SPRING TRADE, 1868,

Bought at the lowest prices of the late reduction, and sold at exceedingly low rates.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents Per Yard.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.'S,
(late)
No. 23 Fifth Street.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN
CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
AT
BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,
31 Fifth Street,
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)
ja15:dwF

CARPETS AT COST.

For a Short Time.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK!

A Very Large Assortment of

OIL CLOTHS,
Window Shades,
HOLLANDS,
AND
Cheap All-Wool Ingrains,

McCALLUM BROS.,
51 Fifth Street, above Wood.
ja30

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,
Fashionable Merchant Tailors,
NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. ja6:dwT

P. McARDLE.
Merchant Tailor,
No. 93 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no21:dwT

HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 178 and 179 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 102 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.
se21:e30

HARDWARE.

B. WOLF, JR., & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Hardware & Cutlery.

Are now receiving largest duties to our stock this season, which we offer at

EASTERN PRICES.

Corner Liberty and St. Clair Sts.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
oct30:dwT

NEW
PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW RECEIVING, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

No. 107 Market Street.

JOS. R. RUGHES & BRO.
aug26

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS
AND MELODEONS.

Direct from the Factories of Geo. A. Prince & Co.; Treat, Linsley & Co., and Prescott Bros., at prices from $75 upwards. Call and examine this splendid new stock at

BLUME'S MUSIC STORE,
42 Fifth street, second door above Wood.
de21:dwT

F. MUSSMANN,
FIFTH STREET, between Tunnel & Chatham Sts,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice. ja25:dwT

H. B. LYON,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
No. 5 FOURTH STREET,
Between Liberty and Ferry streets,
Orders promptly attended to. ap13:dwT

MEDICAL.

A GREAT

CURE OF ASTHMA.

I feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cure t. I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of ASTHMA for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to various medical men of experience without obtaining any permanent relief, if relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew what was to be free from the disease. I had to sit in bed every night for weeks and weeks, without any prospect or hope of cure. My condition was such that I felt like a burden, and when I got so attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my suffering that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face from the desperate efforts made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, with the doors and windows of the house thrown wide open, in order to hinder the appearance of strangulation. In this condition, on the 15th of October, 1866, I, having heard of DR. KEYSER'S skill in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband Joseph Meyers, but I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. KEYSER examined me carefully, and my lungs all over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his medicines for over a year, and am today in vigorous health, and TOTALLY FREE FROM THE ASTHMA, and its terribly disagreeable attendants. I have had, once in awhile, a slight attack of the disease, but I regard my health as entirely re-established, and if I do have any attack, a few doses of the Doctor's medicine immediately relieves it. I cannot feel too thankful for the exemption from a disease which used to cost me whole weeks and months of loss of sleep, besides suffering which none but those who are subject to this disease can fully appreciate or describe.

NANCY MEYERS.
MARY MOUNT JOY, (her mother,)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

Birmingham, Dec. 8, 1867.

The case of Mrs. Myers, recited above, is one of more than ordinary importance, because of the violence of the attacks their continued length, and the great prostration of all the vital powers attending the disease. Any one who knew her during the time she was a sufferer from the disease of which she was cured, and will look at her now, the very picture of robust health, cannot but admit that her case is one of more than ordinary character, inasmuch as we hear of Asthma every day of our lives, being a disease of an incurable nature. Let those who doubt call on her for themselves.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

DEAFNESS, HARD HEARING,

Discharges from the Ear, Polypus of the Ear, Catarrh, Coena, Dilled Eyes, Inflamed Eyes, Every Species of Sore Eyes and Ears, Successfully Treated by Dr. Keyser, 120 Penn Street.

SIGHT RESTORED.

The cure to which we allude some weeks ago, of Christiana Fisher, of Beaver county, is now entirely confirmed by the appearance of Miss Fisher herself, who to-day called on DR. KEYSER in person, to thank him for his kindness and skill in restoring her to ENTIRE AND PERFECT SIGHT. Miss Fisher had been nearly blind for four months. She was so blind that she could not distinguish any object so as to make out what it was. The case was pronounced, in hundreds of cases like her's are also led to never-ending darkness, on the flimsy pretext that there is no cure, and nothing can be done. Miss Fisher went to DR. KEYSER'S treatment for two months, and before she applied to him, through her brother, SIMON P. FISHER, eight hopes were entertained of her ever getting her sight. Her case is well known in the neighborhood where she resides, and has been regarded as one of extraordinary recovery.

We, the undersigned, know of the cure of Miss Fisher, and bear willing testimony to the fact above stated.

CHRISTIAN FISHER,
SIMON P. FISHER, (Brother,)
ANDREW FISHER,
Taylor avenue, Allegheny;
FORNIE McCASKEY,
LOUISA FISHER, (her niece.)

September 17th, 1867.

S. E. Brown,	Lizzie Mahead,
Rachel Friday,	Tie Heffner,
Sarah Carroll,	T. M. Mannod,
A. H. Carroll,	M. Mannod,
Mrs. Alexander,	Louisa Allison,
Wm. Jenkins,	Mary A. Jones,
Michael Martin,	Jane A. Morton,
Jas. A. Fording,	D. C. Walker,
G. S. Swinehart,	Mary E. Walker,
Wm. Hyde,	N. H. Harris,
Wm. A. Irwin,	Martha Bennett,
Eliza Lievendorfer,	Mary E. Morton,
J. Lievendorfer,	Wm. H. Morton,
J. C. Lievendorfer,	Kate Hamm,
F. W. Lievendorfer,	Jennie Wilson,
A. M. Lievendorfer,	Chris. M. Wilson,
Jos. Lievendorfer,	Mary K. Wilson,
J. F. Morrison,	Mary Patterson,
A. M. Morrison,	Jennie Patten,
Robert Maxwell,	Martha A. Jones,
Christian Lang,	James Patten,
Isabella Dobbs,	Sarah E. Dobbs,
Wm. Fisher,	Jennie E. Dobbs,
D. Fisher,	A. M. Dobbs,
G. Fisher,	I. Dobbs,
Mary Fisher,	Wm. H. Pence,
Her brother.	J. C. Fisher,
	Williamina Fisher,
	Their sister.

The case above referred to was entirely cured by medicines to purify the blood, and it is witnessed by scores of persons who have known Miss Fisher, and have a knowledge of her total restoration to health and the recovery of her sight, as the accompanying letter of her brother sets forth:

DR. KEYSER—This is the list of names that have to-day called on me to testify to the cure of my sister, Christiana Fisher. They were all willing to put their names down, and were very much astonished to see that you brought her sight so soon. My mother sends her thanks to you also, "for you have saved my child from a life of misery." She says if we had not come across you she believes her child would not be living at this time. We all join in sending our love and regards to you.

S. P. FISHER, North Sewickley.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms, No. 120 Penn Street, corner of Evans alley. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, RESULTING FROM PLEURISY, CURED.

Statement of George Ford, carpenter, of No. 26 Sampson street, Allegheny City:

I took a violent attack of pleurisy, in May, 1866, which left me with a cough lasting all summer, wearing away my strength and gradually undermining my health. During this attack of pleurisy I had several physicians of the highest reputation in the city. After I had partially recovered from the pleurisy, I was advised to go into the country, which I did, and when there I called in a doctor, who told me my left lung was affected, and that if something were not done soon I would die of CONSUMPTION. I lingered on from this time until about the middle of June, when my illness was such that I was rapidly growing worse, and I weaker every day, and almost despairing of ever getting well. In this state of despondency, and knowing the general belief of the inefficiency of Consumption, and having heard of cures made by DR. KEYSER, and seeing his advertisements in the newspapers, I was induced in October last to call on the Doctor at his office, No. 120 Penn street, and examine my lungs with his "LUNG SOUND." He told me the upper lobe of my left lung was very much diseased, but he thought with great care and the perseverance in the use of his medicine, I would get well. At the time I called on Dr. Keyser my pulse was over one hundred and thirty beats in a minute, and I was generally prostrated, and had to cough night and day. I commenced the Doctor's treatment in October, with a feeble, broken constitution, and continued it faithfully until the present time. The Doctor's medicines helped me from the very start, and I soon gradually feel myself getting stronger, and my cough and expectoration lessening. I have gained greatly in flesh, and consider myself well; all the rattling of my lung has ceased, and my general health is in every way good. All my friends and friends know of the advanced stage of my disease and my extraordinary recovery. One of the medicines given me by Dr. Keyser was a medicine called LUNG JUICE, which I took in connection with the other treatment.

GEORGE FORD.

PITTSBURGH, March 30, 1867.

ANOTHER CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. WIGHAM, OF TUSTLE CORNER, BEAVER COUNTY.

I was discharged from the United States army in January, 1866, on account of a wound in the head, from a shell, and a disease which the army physicians pronounced CONSUMPTION. I had a terrible cough and was wasting away in strength and flesh and was unable to do anything. Shortly after my return from the army, I made application to a physician of my neighborhood and, afterwards, to another in Pittsburgh of high reputation, whose remedies I used faithfully for five months, without any benefit whatever, but rather grew worse, and wasted in flesh and strength every day. In August, 1866, my mother took me to DOCTOR KEYSER, of 120 Penn street, whose skill in such cases like mine had been highly spoken of and put myself under his treatment. The Doctor examined my lungs very carefully with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that my left lung was badly diseased at the upper part, but if I was careful he thought he could cure me by following his directions closely, which I did from that day to this. I gradually improved under Dr. Keyser's medicines from the first week I commenced to take them, and my general health has improved and my chest, where it was sunken in the rear, where it pained me, has become full and strong and free from pain. I can now do a full day's work, and take great pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment and medicines.

JOHN G. WIGHAM, Turtle Creek.

PITTSBURGH, April 11th, 1867.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP
AND
KEYSER'S LUNG CURE.

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EUREKA OIL WORKS,
Are Manufacturers of
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Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils; Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
Dalzell's Block, Duquesne Way,
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SOHO OIL WORKS,
Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of
LUBRICATING OILS,
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ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE providing for the appointment and Regulation of the POLICE FORCE OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter the Police force of the city shall consist of not more than one hundred men, one of whom shall be appointed as Chief of Police, one as captain, and not more than eight as Lieutenants. The number to be employed to be fixed from time to time by the Police Committee, but there shall be no distinction, in the Day and Night Police, but the whole force shall be subject to the call of the Mayor, and be distributed to duty as he may direct.

SEC. 2. The Mayor shall, at the first regular meeting of Select and Common Councils after his introduction into office,

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30.—Court met at ten o'clock.

Hon. C. L. Lamberton, of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, and Charles S. McCormick, of Lockhaven, Clinton county, were duly sworn and admitted members of the Bar.

On motion of W. S. Purviance, Esq., U. S. Attorney Carnahan concurring, the Court ordered George Ralston and Jermenian Ralston, of Butler county, committed by U. S. Commissioner Gamble on a charge of illicit distilling, to be discharged on their own recognizances.

United States vs. twenty-six barrels of ale *et alia* by Michael Taleken, for violation of sections 49, 51, 53 and 54 of act of July 13th, 1866. The District Attorney having asked and obtained leave to amend the libel in the case, the attorneys for the respondent, P. C. Shannon and Thos. MacConnell, Esqs., were taken by surprise and asked for a continuance, which was allowed, and the jury discharged from further considering the case.

On motion of R. B. Carnahan, Esq., James K. P. Duff, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was duly sworn and admitted to the Bar.

United States vs. Clara Keeny; indictment: taking and stealing letters out of the Keenysville Postoffice, Tioga county, Pa. Her husband was Postmaster. The letter alleged to be stolen (a decoy) contained one thousand postage stamps of the value of three cents each. On trial.

The grand jury returned the following bills:

United States vs. Susan Gelble, Clinton county, passing and having in possession with intent to pass counterfeit national currency notes. True bill.

United States vs. Jackson E. Rousch, Clinton county; similar charge. True bill.

United States vs. Samuel Dillings, Westmoreland county; removing whiskey from bonded ware-house. True bill.

District Court—Judge Williams.

FRIDAY, Jan. 30.—In the case of Hanna, Hart & Co. vs. Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva U. S. Mail Line, (reported on Tuesday,) the jury found in favor of plaintiffs the sum of $1,225.07.

Thomas S. Sloan vs. William Reed; Action to recover five hundred dollars alleged to be due for services in sinking an oil well near New Brighton. On trial.

Following is the list for Friday:

3. Isaac Rodman et ux. vs. Nancy Armor's exrs.

4. Patricks & Friend vs. Wills & Coyle.

6. City of Pittsburgh vs. Christopher Zug.

17. J. C. Patterson & Co. vs. Building Committee Pittsburgh Savings Bank.

28. Cyrus Miller vs. Fuller & Eastman.

30. Steamer Dolphin vs McCloy & Bro.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

FRIDAY, January 30.—Court met at ten o'clock.

Adam Oberinger and wife vs. Nicholas Bauer. Action for damages for slander in defaming plaintiff's wife's character for truth. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for five dollars.

G. A. Tower and Wm. Ward vs. James O'Neill. Action on a contract for sale of real estate. Plaintiffs allege that in August, 1864, O'Neill contracted to sell the two hundred and four perches of land, with other property in Jefferson township, near Elizabeth borough, this county, for $70,000, on which sum a commission of two per cent. was to be allowed, with privilege to appropriate to themselves all over the amount of $70,000 which they might realize on the property. This contract was to remain valid for four months. Previous to the expiration of the four months plaintiffs allege that James O'Neill came to them, represented that it would ruin him to sell the property then, that he had to purchase the interest of a Mr. Berry in the property before he could sell, and as soon as he succeeded in obtaining her interest he would renew the contract on the same terms. The contract was surrendered on these representations, and the plaintiffs subsequently ascertained that at the very time these statements were made the property had actually been sold for $80,000. On trial.

Following is the list for Friday:

40. Meyran & Bro. vs. Dickens.

58. McTighe vs. McTighe.

54. Koppitz vs. Hageman.

55. Gelbach & Co. vs. Hardt et al.

57. Henry vs. Agnew, Son & Co.

59. Gundoth vs. same.

60. Wallace vs. Beyers et ux.

61. Gearing & Co. vs. Fayette Oil Co

62. O'Halloran et al. vs. Kier et al.

63. Atkinson vs. Third and Tenth Wards, Pittsburgh.

66. Schulz & Danner vs. Hamilton.

67. Pare vs. Gray.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Court met at ten o'clock Thursday morning.

VERDICT IN THE HOMICIDE CASE.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Montooth, indicted for the murder of Owen McGovern, came into Court, having been out all night and asked for instructions. Mr. John Scott, of the Sixth ward, speaking for the jury, made known their differences. Some of them were of the opinion that the prisoner, being lame from the effects of a previous injury, had acted in self-defense, having been assailed—his comparative incapacity, from infirmity, to defend himself being taken into account—and therefore he should be held guiltless. Others considered that inasmuch as the prisoner had not retreated after having been assailed, or manifested a particular disposition to avoid the threatened before striking the blow, he was guilty of manslaughter—or, in other words, that although there was provocation, the killing was not done in self-defence. Judge Sterrett carefully repeated his charge to the jury on Wednesday evening, that a man was justifiable in acting in self-defense when his life was threatened, or was in fear of great bodily harm, false swearing to take the life of his assailant. The jury would determine from the evidence in the case whether the prisoner had reason to consider his own life in danger, or that decased designedly inflicted upon him great bodily harm, before he struck the blow which caused death. A juror inquired whether, the prisoner having said to the deceased, "stand back, or I'll cut you again, I'll cut you," that was not sufficient warning? The Court said certainly not.

The jury again retired and soon returned with a verdict of "guilty of voluntary manslaughter," recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.

Andrew Kimling, of McKeesport, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, was found guilty. Sentence deferred.

LARCENY CASE.

Emil Le Roy was indicted for the larceny of a gold pen from W. T. Wiley, jeweler, of Wylie street. Verdict not guilty.

NUISANCE CASE.

John Flinn, ex-Street Commissioner, Jacob Myers and E. Deckenroth were indicted for nuisance in constructing and allowing to be obstructed Diamond street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, with wagons, Mr. Deckenroth, not being present, was not on trial, and it appearing that Mr. Flinn, in his capacity as Street Commissioner, had repeatedly endeavored to have the nuisance abated, a *nolle pros.* was entered as to him, on motion of the District Attorney. Mr. Flinn was then called as a witness. The fact was established that the street had been obstructed, to the serious annoyance of the public generally, as well as to Mr. J. P. Wilson, the prosecutor, and the case having been submitted without argument by counsel, the jury found a verdict of guilty as to Myers.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Thomas Scanlon, of Lawrenceville, was indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Thomas W. Noble. The offense was committed in October last, when the prosecutor was a policeman and had the defendant under arrest for disorderly conduct or drunkenness. The arrest was made in the Ninth ward, and when the parties came to Seventh street, on transit, the prisoner desired to go into a saloon to get a drink, but was not permitted, whereupon he resisted, drew a knife and stabbed the prosecutor (not very seriously) in the abdomen, in the region of the ribs, whose office the prosecutor was carried, testified the wound extended no further than through the skin, and from its appearance, and the effects likely to result, the Doctor thought the wounded man could have walked and that it was not necessary to have him carried to the office. He vomited and it appeared had been drinking; intoxicating liquor, which seemed to be the principal cause of his apparent prostration. On trial.

To-day will be devoted to the hearing of surety of the peace and wife desertion cases, also the consideration of the case on trial. The jury was discharged, with thanks, &c. A new panel will be in attendance on Monday.

Receipts of the Bridge Companies.

The following is an exhibit of the gross amount of tolls received at the various bridges during the past year, as returned to the Revenue Assessors:

Allegheny Suspension	$51,228
Hand Street	22,820
Mechanics' Street	12,206
Sharpsburg	16,102
Monongahela Suspension	33,116
Birmingham	29,482
Total	$158,115

Church Dedication.—The East Liberty M. E. Church, which has recently been enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, will be dedicated on Sunday morning, at half past ten o'clock, with appropriate services. Bishop Simpson, the eminent divine, will deliver an appropriate discourse on the occasion. The congregation is under the pastoral care of Rev. W. P. Turner, and is in a very prosperous condition.

THE PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Opinion of the Supreme Court on the Restoration of Chartered Rights.

It has already been announced in the GAZETTE that the Supreme Court of our State, on Tuesday, decided the questions concerning the charter of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company. Below we give the full text of the opinion of the Court, delivered by Sharswood, J.

First. It is claimed, on behalf of the Commonwealth, that the defendants have forfeited their charter under the laws of Pennsylvania, by procuring a charter from the Commonwealth of Maryland. It has been contended that such an act is inconsistent with the allegiance which a corporation owes to the sovereign who created it; that it is *crimen læsæ majestatus*—aspecies of treason. No authority has been cited for this position. A corporation cannot transfer its allegiance by accepting a charter from another State.

It does not thereby throw off its original charter, nor can it take shelter under the wing of its new relation from the consequences of any violation of its duties under its old one. The act can do no way harm the Commonwealth. The Courts will maintain and enforce all her rights against her own corporations, without regard to any immunities they may claim to possess from their territories and within the jurisdiction of another State. We are of the opinion that this cause of forfeiture is not sustained.

Second. Another ground on which the Commonwealth demands judgment is that the defendants, under cover of their Maryland charter, have instituted proceedings in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and thereby subjects itself to the extremest consequences. But the next step in the argument fails. The Circuit Court of the United States is not the court of another sovereign. The Federal Constitution is the Constitution of a State, having been ratified and adopted by the sovereign will of the people in convention December 12, 1787. "The Government of the United States, said Chief Justice McKean, 'forms a part of the government of each State.' It follows that its courts are the courts of each State; they administer justice according to the laws of the State as construed and settled by its own Supreme tribunal.

This has been more than once solemnly determined by the Supreme Court of the Union to be the rule of their decision between the conflicting claims of the Constitution of the United States, treaties, acts of Congress do not come in question. In this last class of cases the Supreme Court of the United States is the ultimate judge; in result, its decisions and decrees of the higher courts of the respective States upon such questions are to be reviewed. Indeed upon being sued in an inferior court of the United States upon a question involving the constitutionality of an act of Assembly, the grantees of the State have an advantage which in a State court they do not possess. The Supreme Court of the State if the decision pronounced is against the constitutionality of the act of Assembly relied on, then judgment is final and conclusive. The Amount paid: Distributing Com..... $4,397.92 leaving a balance in hands of Treas $1,286.83

The Committee would report that they made a very careful and minute examination of the disbursements by the Distributing Committee, and in their opinion the confidence of the citizens, in especial the contributors to the Fund to the Young Men's Christian Association, has been wisely placed.

The energy, activity and scrupulous exactness of the Distributing Committee, who have devoted a large amount of time and labor in relieving the wants of persons justly entitled to the benefits of the Fund, and in warding off the efforts of unscrupulous and undeserving parties, cannot be too highly commended.

G. FOLLANSBEE, } Auditing
WM. R. BROWN, } Committee.
JAMES ROSS, }

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were left with H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, January 29th 1868:

Patrick Pierce to Elma Hogan, Sept. 3d, 1867; a lot in East Birmingham, fronting on Carson street 24 feet, and extending back 129 feet to Carey alley.....$1,000

Samuel B. Cluley, Sheriff, to John Nero, Interest of James M. Hamlin, December 21st 1867; for a lot in East Birmingham, fronting 100 feet on Josephine street and extending back 129 feet to Edwards alley.....$1,000

David McKnight to Sarah Jane Craig, Nov. 18th, 1863, for a lot in the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, fronting on Ross street 6 inches on Elm street, and extending back 29 feet to lot No. 116.....$1,600

John M. Little, to School Directors of Collins township, Sept. 11th, 1867, for a lot in Collins township, on the line of Prospect avenue, 22 feet and 4½ inches, and containing 74.8 perches.....$457.50

C. Gerber to John Rosenbergey, August 24th, 1867, for a lot in Manchester, fronting eastwardly from Cennellsville were resumed, revoked, repealed and put an end to.....$133

Robert Hawthorne to George Boyd, January 20th, 1868, one seventh interest in lot in McCandless township, containing 50 acres.....$321.49

Heirs of Margaret C. Alter to George Park, January 30th, 1868, for a lot in the partly in Westmoreland county, but principally in Plum township, Allegheny county, containing 116 acres and 145 perches and allowances.....$4,360

R. G. Speed to Edward Schmidt, February 26th, 1867, part of lot No. 365 on Fifth street, Pittsburgh, 60 feet front by 140 feet deep, on which is erected the "Pittsburgh Theatre." Executed deed—price.....$65,000; consideration money paid.....$

Frederick Ringby to John Merryman, October 24th, 1866, lot in Sewickley fronting on the river 50 feet 8 inches, and containing 3,962 feet.....$400

Elias Grimes to John Merryman, Aug. 1st, 1866, lot in Sewickley Borough, fronting on the Pittsburgh and Beaver road 50 feet, and extending back 150 feet to an alley.....$650

James S. Craft to John Vernon, Sr., April 23d, 1867, lot in Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, fronting on Centre avenue 21 feet, and extending back 85 feet.$900

Robert Robb to William Lemmon, February 8th, 1861, lot No. 74 in Robert Robb's plan of lots, in Allegheny city, fronting 20 more feet by 100 feet in depth.....$200

Samuel Crawford to Thomas L. Birch, Dec. 16th, 1867, lot in second ward Allegheny city, fronting on Tremont street 33 feet, and extending back 100 feet and 4½ inches to an alley.....$683.68

Committed for Trial.—William L. Craft, charged with perjury on oath of Matthew Kerr, had a hearing before Alderman Strain yesterday, and was held to bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance at Court, in default of which he was committed to jail.

CITY ITEMS.

No Advance! No Advance!

Have just been among the manufacturers, and bought sufficient goods to supply my customers, for a considerable time, as cheap as ever they were.

Fast colored prints at 8 cents.

Ginghams at 10 cents.

Delaines at 12½ cents.

Fine yard wide shirting muslin at 12½c.

Sheeting, shirting, checking, check.

Table linen, Irish linen.

Towels and toweling.

Shirt fronts, trimmings.

Hosiery, Notions, &c.

Wholesale and retail purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.

WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

White Flannels, 25 to 62½ cents, some yard wide; at $1.25, one case good Balmoral Skirts. Astonishing bargains in Dress Goods on the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

GARDNER & STEWART.

Good Goods at Gold Prices.—Having marked down my goods to gold prices I will sell my entire stock of boots and shoes of all kinds for gents, ladies, misses and boys, at prices lower than they have been sold since the war. I warrant all my goods, having been selected with great care, and from first class houses. Parties purchasing of me will find a saving in every article. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods. JAMES ROSS,
89 Market street.

Muslins, slightly out of order, at a bargain, and new dry goods at a tremendous reduction. Table Linen, cheap, corner Market and Fourth streets.

GARDNER & STEWART.

Fine Residence at Auction.—The late residence of Dr. Dale, on South Common, Alleg eny, will be sold at auction on Wednesday next, at two o'clock. See the advertisement of A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Call and Examine the large and complete stock of Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

All Wool Long Shawls, reduced to $2.00, on the corner of Market and Fourth streets.

GARDNER & STEWART.

Bargains in Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

Five cases Bleached Muslins from 6¼ to 12½ cents. 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, cheap, cheap, cheap.

GARDNER & STEWART.

Young Men's Christian Association—The Explosion Relief Fund.

ROOMS Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION, }
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20, 1868. }

GENTLEMEN:—The Committee appointed by the Young Men's Christian Association to distribute the funds collected in aid of the sufferers by the explosion at Messrs. Rees, Graff & Dull's rolling mill, in November last, beg leave to present the enclosed report.

It will be seen that we have drawn from Wm. M. Clancy, Treasurer of the Fund, $4,397.92, and have expended $4,200.41, leaving in the hands of the Chairman $197.51, for which find certified check on Robinson Brothers, Bankers.

At the first regular meeting of the Committee it was determined, after consultation with the foreman and managers of some of the principal mills and factories in the Fifth and Ninth wards, that the following amount should be after the following manner, viz:

To wounded man (per week)	$5.00
" wife of wounded man (per week)	3.00
" widow	7.00
" children of ten years of age and over,	2.50
" " five " and under ten,	2.00
" " under five	1.00

The number of persons who have received $5.00 per week is.....42

The number of persons who have received $3.00 per week.....20

The number of persons who have received $2.50 per week.....7

The number of persons who have received $2.00 per week.....11

The number of persons who have received $1.00 per week.....17

The number of persons of all classes who have received compensation.....87

The Committee has deemed it expedient to give to many, in order to avoid the allotment in cash instead of adopting the system of orders on stores. In but two instances has there been a departure from this rule, and then it was made necessary by the circumstances of the parties.

The Committee has expended, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying statement, weekly benefits amounting to.....$2,784 50

In payment of funeral bills (13 in number).....721 37

In payment of Physicians.....904 25

In payment of mortgage on property of John Mackey, deceased.....220 00

[This young man and his brother (who is disabled probably for life) were the only support of a superannuated father. They had succeeded in saving from their earnings sufficient to buy them a home, but before cancelling the last obligation, the sad accident occurred by which they were rendered helpless themselves. To secure the results of their industry and economy as well as the old man's home, the Committee appropriated the above amount.]

In purchasing sundry articles necessary to the health and comfort of the sufferers, viz: clothing, bedding, medicines, &c., (see bills).....135 88

Incidental expenses, as per accompanying statement.....19 86

Total amount expended.....$4,208 41

After laying aside a sufficient sum for the support of the needy until next July (probably as long as aid will be necessary,) there will remain on hand about $6,000. The Committee would respectfully suggest that this sum be set aside—provided the consent of contributors can be obtained—for the benefit of such persons as may hereafter be left in equally destitute condition by casualty.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. T. COOK,
Chairman Dist. Committee.

To Gilbert Fullerton, James Ross and William R. Brown, Esqs., Auditing Committee.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 30, 1868

The undersigned Committee, appointed by his Honor Mayor McCarthy, to audit Treasurer Wm. M Janey's account, of the Fund, for the sufferers by the explosion at Messrs. Rees, Graff & Dull's Rolling Mill in November last find

The whole amount of subscriptions and collections.....$4,397.92
Amount paid: Distributing Com.... $4,397.92
leaving a balance in hands of Treas $1,286.83

The Committee would report that they made a very careful and minute examination of the disbursements by the Distributing Committee, and in their opinion the confidence of the citizens, in especial the contributors to the Fund to the Young Men's Christian Association, has been wisely placed.

The energy, activity and scrupulous exactness of the Distributing Committee, who have devoted a large amount of time and labor in relieving the wants of persons justly entitled to the benefits of the Fund, and in warding off the efforts of unscrupulous and undeserving parties, cannot be too highly commended.

G. FOLLANSBEE, } Auditing
WM. R. BROWN, } Committee.
JAMES ROSS, }

Spiritualism.

Recently a man named McEwen, was indicted at Newark, N. J., for appearing in the streets in a nude condition. His trial occurred the present week, the jury being out fifteen hours without agreeing upon a verdict. The case will be understood from the testimony of Miss Althea Reeves, a young and handsome lady of nineteen years:

At the time the exhibition occurred, mother was greatly excited, owing much, I think, to the death of her sister, who died a shot time previously; I do not remember the exact language she or McEwen used at the time, but I am sure nothing improper was said by anyone of us, neither did we make any immodest gestures at this or any other time; I have known Mr. McEwen since last November; our belief is about the same as we get from the Bible, and it is similar to the so-called Spiritualism; we believe that we should do as Christ did—that is commune with the spirits; nothing was done, on the occasion referred to, either from lasciviousness or wantonness; I do not exactly believe the same as the others do, though I did on New year's Day; considering the state Mr. McEwen's mind, I th nk it was right for him to do as he did; if he was called to do so now I think it would be perfectly right; we had to mind wet mother and the spirits commanded us to do; they said Ma must go into the streets naked if we did not show ourselves to the public at the window; I went according to the teachings of the Scriptures, and they say "Children, obey your parents;" consequently I did so; Ma made everyone in the house do just what she wanted them to; I do not think that Mr. McEwen would do so to injure us; he feared we were from the spirits want him; we believed in Spiritualism before McEwen came to our house; in all of our actions we acted on the principle "that to the pure all things are pure."

In reply to the question as to whether McEwen ever undressed before in her presence, she said that she would rather not tell. Her answer being insisted upon she answered, "I have seen him do so before, but not very often; I think it was about a month before New Year's when he first commenced these exhibitions in our house; Mr. McEwen is a tailor, and mother worked with him; they attended to the business, while I did the house work; I have four brothers and one sister; my brothers are eighteen years old, and the youngest three; the brothers were made before Ma and myself, the others not being present at the time; these things were done under excitement, and are very far removed from us; we did so at the request or with her consent; all we did was to strip ourselves, and I do not remember of ever hearing an improper word, or seeing an improper action; McEwen occupied a single bed in the sitting room and he generally slept alone, except when one of the children slept with him; sometimes mother and myself passed the nights together; the spirits told her they were in the habit of praying; when we refused we were punished; Ma and I reclined on either side of McEwen; nothing improper was said or done which was in the least improper; I have never heard of these things being done any where else; I have a good opinion of McEwen; I would not do the same with any other man, for I know that none are so pure as he; I was a little timid at first, but had no great fear of Mr. McEwen; I have slept with Ma several times before New Year's when Ma did not request me or Mr. McEwen to lie together; the bed was a single one; I generally sleep with mother, which I have done since I was two years old; I was died; I was with Mr. McEwen alone one night, when ma was sick, because she could not rest well when crowded. Mr. McEwen was in the habit of praying when I went to bed; I remember nothing that was said; I have never known him to take, or attempt to take, any personal liberties at all while in our family; I do not know why New Year's Day appeared as he did on New Year's day, only that he did it at the request of my mother; ma did these things several times; I think I saw him four times previously; she wanted to crucify the flesh and show to the world that she was pure. When she put her arms around Mr. McEwen's neck, she represented herself as the mother of the world; I did not believe it, and thought that we were all ordinary men and women; I did not feel any shame at the time; thought nothing; was the first to undress on this occasion.

Overland Communication and Traffic.

The express time between San Francisco and New York was reduced to fifteen days at the close of 1867, and by the close of this year it is expected the time will be further reduced to eleven days, by the further extension of the Pacific Railroad from both directions. By the middle of 1870, if not sooner, we may look for the completion, connection, and schedule of about six days from ocean to ocean; and therefore we may look for a prodigious stream of travel and traffic over the Main Stem Line.

The new line will be unprecedented low rates of fare on the competing steamship lines, no less than 10,000 passengers have left New York for California, via the Isthmus, in search of gold, and the internal and agricultural development of the Pacific coast is so rapid that the demand for labor is inappreasable. The Pacific Company are organizing a force of 10,000 workmen, with which to prosecute the grand enterprise during this year.

Persons desiring a steady and safe investment have now an opportunity of securing the First Mortgage Bonds upon this great road at less than their par value. See the advertisement of the Financial Agents on another page.

CITY ITEMS.

Two elegant lady skaters at the Rink this afternoon and evening.

"While the Lamp Holds Out to Burn" there is a chance for restoration of health. If, therefore, the constitution has been weakened by disease or excess—the nerves shattered—the stomach weak—the appetite impaired, and all the world appears gloomy—pour some fresh oil into your lamp, in the shape of Plantation Bitters, which will make the flame of life again burn brightly, and illuminate your whole system with health. For it is an elegant and gentle stimulant, exactly such as they require. Many families will not be without it. It has an immense sale throughout the world.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. MWF

Tremendous bargains in fine Queens Clothes, Alpacas and Merinos, as low as 37½ cents, greatest bargains ever seen, corner Market and Fourth street.

GARDNER & STEWART.

E. T. Goodrich, Champion of America, exhibits at the Keystone Rink this afternoon and evening.

Never Failing Safety and Success.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

To Wholesale Buyers of Dry Goods we are offering special inducements—job lots from the Eastern Auction Sales—Shawls, Dress Goods, Housekeeping Goods, Mens' Wear, Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, &c.

J. W. BARKER & Co.,
59 Market street.

Two elegant lady skaters at the Rink this afternoon and evening.

Dark Ginghams, 12½ cents. One case opened this morning. 15 and 18¾ cents Pillow Muslins, Corner Fourth and Market streets.

GARDNER & STEWART.

Miss Louie and Miss Sarah Tobey at the Rink this afternoon and evening.

What Our Citizens Want.—Call and see our supply of Dry Kindling Wood. We will deliver to any family free of charge for 25 cents per barrel. We believe it will please all those who try it. Leave orders at the Iron City Match Works, corner of Seventh and Grant street, Pittsburgh.

E. T. Goodrich, Champion of America, exhibits at the Keystone Rink this afternoon and evening.

Bed Tickings at 12¾, 18¾ and 20 cents, first rate goods; 25 and 31 cents, yard wide Extra Heavy Herring-bone Twill ed Feather Ticks. Pillow Muslins and Sheetings, cheap. On the west corner of Market and Fourth streets, No. 60.

GARDNER & STEWART.

Miss Louie and Miss Sarah Tobey at the Rink this afternoon and evening.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. MWF.

JOSHUA RHODES..... F. W. R. LATSHAW
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JOSHUA RHODES & CO.,

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BARLEY AND HOP DEALERS,

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No. 125 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh.

Special attention is given to collecting matters in the Orphans' Court, examinations of Title, and office business generally. Also procurement of Deeds, Depositions, &c., taken for all the States. jan3-1y

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Can realize a PROFIT OF FROM 7% TO 8% %

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AGENTS PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, January 30, 1868. }

The advance in Government securities was suddenly checked on Tuesday morning, and though the decline may be only temporary, the demand for investment in the interior is stopped for the present, and large amounts of securities find their way to the seaboard cities to support the current business, instead of its absorbing power. In the meantime, the probability of issuing additional bonds to take up all currency indebtedness of the Government may keep the market supplied to such an extent, that a decline is inevitable, when considered the approach of the spring season and the opening of business which will absorb any large amount of idle currency.

The gold market opened dull and lower at 140¾, and remained rather inactive at 140¾ to the close, when it touched 140¾. Besides, the foreign bankers there are no buyers in the market for the present, and speculators find it very profitable to employ their time and wit at the stock boards.

The stock market is decidedly lower, and the street is pausing for a moment to see what Congress will do. Any tendency towards expansion will cause a new rise, otherwise stocks will find purchasers in the solid men who are ready to buy for investment. For the next week or two, however, there will be a good deal of unsettled feeling, and those who can afford to lay their stocks aside.

Business is still very dull.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold,	140¾	1881's,	111¾
5-20s,	108¾	1862,	111¾
1865,	108¾	1865,	109¾
Consols,	107¾	10-40s,	104, 7-32s, 107¾.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.....97¾
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.....97¾
Western Union Telegraph.....35¾
Erie R. R.....79¾
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. preferred.....100
Northwestern Railroad—common.....56¾
Northwestern—preferred.....76¾
New York Central.....127
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates.....30¾
Michigan Southern.....98¾
Reading.....96¾
Quartz.....1 10
Quicksilver.....29

From Washington that House committee on banking and currency have amended and perfected the bill which they have had before them for some time, providing for the issue of three hundred millions of United States notes, to take the place of the present circulation of the National banks. A majority of the committee will report the bill next Thursday, but it is said there is no doubt that the committee will agree upon it, and report it to the House at an early day.

On Tuesday last the House of Representatives passed, without a division, the bill introduced by Hon. James G Blaine, of Maine, to tax the shares of National Banks at the same rate per cent. as other capital similarly employed.

—The New York *Tribune*, of Wednesday, says: The scarcity of money and the facility with which large blocks of stocks can be carried is attracting to Wall street men outside supporters in the shape of notes. Under free sales to realize profits in the leading shares, prices are, for the moment, a little lower, and the public are getting for what they think should be a natural reaction by the market upon receiving their loads. This reaction seems slow in coming, and will be trifling, if indeed any lower prices are made. The chief element in the advance is not any large speculative movement, but is believed to be found in the growing abundance of capital, for which there is apparently no use outside the areas of stock speculation. The fact that rates of railway shares have long since passed beyond the point where they were attractive to loan and easy money. As the spirit of speculation and the supply of money are alike no less increased, and as promises for the future listed by the financial vagaries of Congress, it is evident that, high as prices are, they are in a fair way to be carried higher. They are fortified with "the last buyer" with severe losses.

—Says the Chicago *Tribune*, of Wednesday: Notwithstanding the late depression, and the increased demand for money, but elsewhere it was of about the same magnitude as notes presented for discount. Enough have been offered in the market comfortably easy, though in some circles it is still pronounced close. This is the case with the banks, whose rates of discount are mostly grain operators. There is no increase in the volume of the general business of the city, but the trade is more active, and the "hand to mouth" order, and purchasers are restricted to meeting the most pressing wants of consumers.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: There was no change in the money market yesterday, unless anything was to be inferred from the slight kind of enlargement in the loans of accommodation operations under peculiarly favorable circumstances, as low as 4 per cent. All good collaterals are taken at 6 per cent, and to those at usual bank rates. On call, on the street, the current rate is about 7 per cent. Such fair paper as does not find favor at bank ranges at 8 to 10 per cent. discount.

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, January 30, 1868. }

CATTLE.

The cattle market has again been very quiet during the past week, the operations, comparatively speaking, being insignificant, and the trade at these yards, at least, is devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. The arrivals were slight, though the supply seemed to be equal to the demand, as there were but few buyers in attendance, and these few bought very sparingly, being apprehensive that the eastern markets might be hard next week, and if so they did not want to be caught with high priced stock. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, however, really good cattle are scarce, and a drove of two small droves bringing 6c, and another bunch of 30 head of extra sold at 6c. Fair to good butchers stock may be quoted at 5@5½, as to quality and condition, and medium may be quoted at 4@4½. There were several Philadelphia buyers in attendance to-day, among others, Messrs. H. Miller, A. Clemsen and John Smith, of the firm of Smith & Mooney. The following are the sales:

Glass, Lafferty & Co. sold 6 head for Holmes & Pfeffer to Klemen & Auli at 7¾; 33 head for Hardy to P. Klemen at 6¾.

Hedges & Taylor sold 4 head of bulls and stags for Clark to Duffey at 5; 1 bull for same to Kaase at 5; 19 head for Hirsh to Young, averaging 1100, fairish quality, at 7¾.

A. Johnston sold 40 head, including 2 pair of oxen, which weighed 6,700 lbs or over, 1900 each—6¾.

Wm. Ward & Co. sold Gibson 14 head, weighing 14,975, at 6¾, and 5 head to Welsh, weighing 4,125, at 6¾.

Dolan & Grey sold 30 head of prime western steers to Loughrey & Moss, weighing 12,580, at 9.

Evans sold Myers & Needy 18 head, averaging 1,000 pounds, at 5¾. Coursed to same buyers, 1 head of cows, at 4¾, and 2 head of heifers at 7.

Myers & Needy sold Martin & Scott 27 head of extra steers, weighing 40,415, at 6.50.

Brock sold H. Miller 17 head medium Ohio steers at 6¾ per head, or about 8 cents per pound.

G. Friend sold S. Moses 17 head, averaging 1100, at 6¾. Moses would same bunch of cattle to Rhoden at 6¾ profit.

R. C. Crum bought the half interest of Mr. Justice in a drove of Texas cattle at a private rate of 80¢ per head. This was considered the best drove of Texas cattle ever offered in this market.

SHEEP.

There was considerable activity displayed in the Sheep market this week, the sales, in the aggregate, being much larger than for several weeks past, and while there was a firmer feeling, prices, compared with last week, underwent but little change. There was an increased number of buyers from Philadelphia, and New York also was represented, and they all, for some reason or other which we cannot explain, appeared to buy with more freedom, and took a larger number than usual. Prices ranged from 5½ to 6¾ gross, for common to prime fat mutton Sheep. We quote the following sales:

Glass, Lafferty & Co. sold 191 head for Kaase & Kaase & Co. at 6¼; 78 for Neely to Campbell at 6; 57 for Nicely to Wm. Hines at 5¾; 186 for Stewart to Kaase & Co. at 4.10; 185 for Holmes & Pfeffer to Lloyd at 4.10, and one extra at 4.10 per head.

Smith & Talmage sold 110 head for Williams to Pancoast, averaging 92 lbs, at 6¾.

Hedges & Taylor sold 228 for Oden to Pidcock & Co., averaging 100—heavy but rough Kentucky Sheep—at 5½; 166 for Mains to Case & Co., averaging 90 lbs, fair Ohio Sheep, at 5; 167 for Green, common to fair Sheep, to Hunt for account of Lloyd at 5.10; 47 for Nolen to Pancoast, averaging 98 lbs, at 5¾; fair Ohio; 186 for Keiser to Pancoast at 4.40—open weighed; 97 for Snyder & McNutt to Lloyd at 5.70; 47 for Nolen to Pancoast, same, at 5¾.

R. C. Crum shipped to New York 171 head of extra fine wool Sheep from Belmont county, Ohio, averaging 115 lbs. This lot of Sheep was raised by Mr. W. Caldwell, and cost seven cents there.

John Lloyd bought 179 head from Glass & Lafferty, averaging 92 lbs, at 6¾, from the coast, averaging 95, at 4.40; 146 from Carter, averaging 92, at 4.90; 29 from Kaase & Co., averaging 91 lbs, at 5; 119 from Robinson, averaging 96, at 5¾, per head; 134 from Watson, averaging 84, at 6¼, per cwt; 199 from Glass, Lafferty & Co., averaging 78, at 4.90; 29 from Dettrich at 5¾ per head.

P. Proot & Co. bought 162 head from Hedges & Taylor, averaging 91 lbs, at 5c; 160 from Glass, Lafferty & Co., averaging 85, at 4.10, and 99 from Hoffman at 4.90.

D. Hoiser sold Crowell 89 head at 6¾, and 85 to same buyer, at 6¾.

HOGS.

Under the influence of quite a spirited demand and very meagre arrivals, the Hog market was considerably excited this week, and compared with last week, prices are fully half a cent per pound higher, particularly for prime heavy averages of good quality. Common and inferior Hogs were in good supply, and did not go above last week's prices, but prime Philadelphia Hogs, as we have already stated, advanced considerably, ranging from 8@8½c, and one bunch of extra, 280 head, brought 8.45.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. sold 65 head for Doud to Imhoff at 8; 247 for Heath to Grouse Emerick & Co., at 7¾; 51 for Hudson to Pearce at 6.85, 79 for same to Imhoff at 7¾; 420 for Doud to Pearce at 6.40; 197 for Doud to Imhoff at 7.50; 96 for Holmes & Bro. to same